DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 336 155 JC 910 432

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TITLE 1991 Graduate Follow-Up Outcomes Report: Occupational Programs. Vancouver Community College.
INSTITUTION Vancouver Community Coll. (British Columbia). Office of Institutional Research.
PUB DATE Sep 91
NOTE 49p.
PUB TYPE Reports - Research/Technical (143) -- Statistical Data (110)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Community Colleges; *Education Work Relationship; Employment; *Employment Patterns; Foreign Countries; Graduate Surveys; Graphs; *Outcomes of Education; *Student Attitudes; *Student Characteristics; Student Educational Objectives; Two Year Colleges; Vocational Education; Vocational Followup
IDENTIFIERS Vancouver Community College BC

ABSTRACT

In 1991, a follow-up survey was conducted in British Columbia of students who graduated from Vancouver Community College's (VCC's) occupational programs between July 1989 and June 1990. A total of 3,751 occupational graduates were surveyed regarding their educational goals, main activity at the time of the survey, desired employment location, factors related to unemployment, relationship of training to employment, usefulness of VCC training in obtaining employment and for job performance, transfer experiences, and overall evaluation of VCC experience. Major findings, based on a 33% response rate, included the following: (1) 42.4% of the 1989-90 occupational graduates were between 21 and 30 years of age; (2) more women (56.1%) than men (43.9%) graduated from VCC's occupational programs; (3) 71.1% paid their own tuition; (4) for 56.9% of the graduates, the main objective for coming to VCC was to obtain job skills; (5) 37.7% of the graduates were employed full time when surveyed, 7% were working part time, 37.5% were taking courses part time, and 6.8% were unemployed; (6) 90.2% of the graduates who looked for training-related jobs obtained training-related employment after leaving VCC; (7) 85.6% gave VCC training the credit for obtaining employment; (8) 90.8% found their training at VCC useful for their work performance; (9) 74.4% planned to further their education in the next 5 years; and (10) 98% of the graduates viewed their VCC training as at least somewhat worthwhile. Outcome indicators by campus and by program area are attached. (JMC)

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ED 340155

1991 Graduate Follow-up Outcomes Report

(Occupational Programs)

Vancouver Community College

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Highlights

* Nearly half of the 1989-1990 graduates (42.4%) from the College's occupational programs are aged between 21 and 30.

* More women (56.1%) than men (43.9%) graduated from the College's occupational programs in the 1989-1990 school year.

* The majority of the 1989-1990 occupational graduates (71.1%) paid tuition for on their own for their studies at the College.

* For the majority of the 1989-1990 occupational graduates (56.9%), the main objective for coming to the College was to obtain job skills.

* Nearly all of the 1989-1990 occupational graduates (90.2%), who looked for training related jobs, obtained training related employment after leaving VCC.

* Most of the 1989-1990 occupational graduates (85.6%) gave VCC training the credit for obtaining employment.

* Virtually all of the 1989-1990 occupational graduates (90.8%) found their training at VCC useful for their work performance.

* The majority of the 1989-1990 occupational graduates who responded to the survey planned to take more education or training in the next five years.

* With all aspects considered, the majority of the 1989-1990 occupational graduates viewed their VCC training definitely worthwhile.

1991 Graduate Follow-up Outcomes Report

(Career, Technical and Vocational Programs)

Introduction

Student feedback is an important source of information for curriculum development and improvement at any educational institution. At Vancouver Community College, special efforts have been made to collect suggestions and recommendations from students. Each year, the College selectively surveys its most recent graduates and discontinuant students, assessing their needs, soliciting their recommendations, and thereby conducting program evaluation. This report presents the results of the 1991 follow-up survey, which covered former students who graduated from the College's occupational programs during the period of July 1 of 1989 through June 30 of 1990 inclusively.

In the 1991 survey, a total of 4,948 former occupational students were surveyed. Of these 4,984 students, 3,751 were graduates and 1,197 were discontinuant students. This report mainly examines the survey results from graduates; survey results from discontinuant students are examined separately in the 1991 Discontinuant Follow-up Report.

The current report is organized into three parts. The first part deals with respondents' background information. Five demographic variables are examined. These variables are age, source of financial support, previous training-related experience, residence area, and gender. It is hoped that by examining these variables the reader will be able to grasp a picture of a typical 1989-1990 graduate from occupational VCC programs.

The second part is devoted to survey questions. Responses to each survey question are studied. A longitudinal comparison is made of the 1991 survey results with the data collected over the last five years. The purpose of this part of the report is to provide an overall view of the responses.

In the third part of the report, responses to a number of key questions are examined in depth by program area and by campus. The respondents' degree of satisfaction with VCC training is assessed. Comments and suggestions are made accordingly. The intention here is to provide useful information on program improvement and curriculum development.

Part I: 1989-1990 Graduates

Number of Respondents and Response Rate

This year, a total of 3,751 graduates from occupational programs were surveyed. The standard Former Student Follow-up Questionnaire was mailed out, along with a cover letter explaining the purpose and importance of the survey, to each of the 3,751 graduates. If the questionnaire was not received in three weeks by the student, a letter was sent out to remind the student of the survey. For those who did not

respond to the two rounds of mailing, telephone interviews were made. As a result, 1,226 graduates, or 33 percent of the graduates who were contacted, responded to the survey.

Age Range

In the previous four years, the largest group of VCC graduates from occupational programs had been in the age range of 21 to 25 years. This trend continued for the 1989-1990 graduates. Twenty-five percent (25.3%) of our 1989-1990 occupational graduates were aged between 21 to 25 years. Graduates in the age range of 26 to 30 years formed the second largest age group, followed by graduates of twenty years old or younger (17.1%). For the second and third age groups of graduates, there was a trend change in 1988. Prior to 1988, the second largest age group of graduates had been students aged between 20 years or younger. In 1988, however, graduates between 26 to 30 years of age became, and have since been, the second largest age group, suggesting that graduates from our occupational programs tend to be older than two years ago. Chart 1 shows the trend of age range of graduates from occupational programs for the past five years.

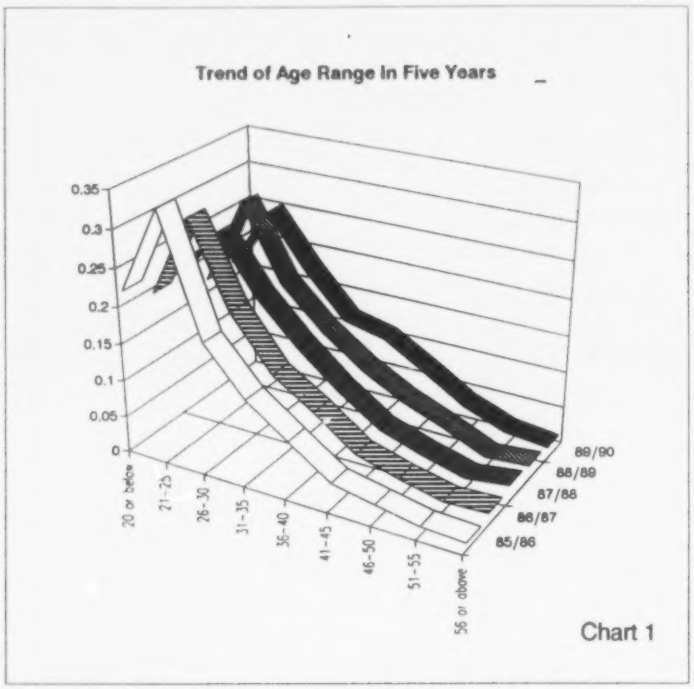


Chart 1

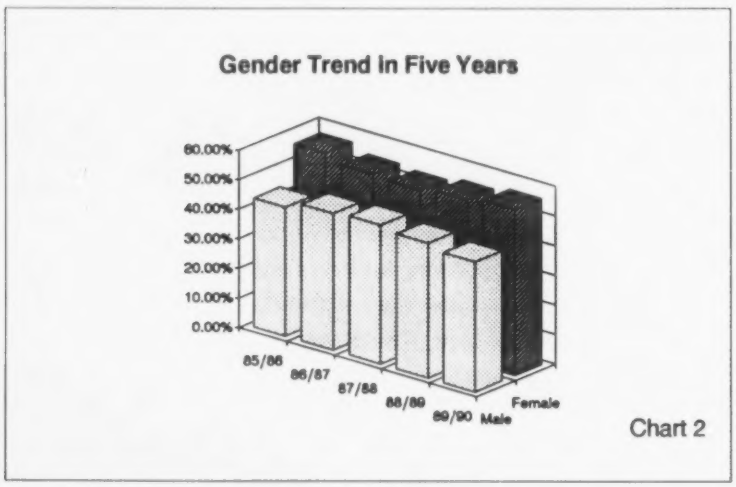


Chart 2

Gender

In the previous four years, more women graduated from our occupational programs than men. This trend continued for the 1989-1990 survey year.* Fifty-six percent (56.1%) of our 1989-1990 occupational students were female. In comparison, only forty-four percent (43.9%) of the graduates were male. Chart 2 shows the gender trend in five years.

* A survey year covers students who graduate between July 1 and June 30, inclusively.

Training Related Work Experience

More than half of the 1989-1990 occupational graduates (54.7%) had no training related work experience prior to coming to the College for their training. This has been the trend in the last five years. Chart 3 shows the comparison of training related work experience before VCC training in five years.

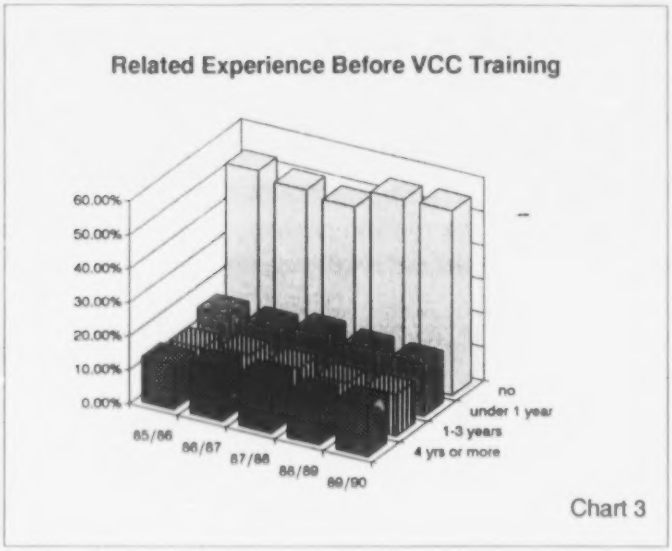


Chart 3

Residence Distribution

As expected, the largest number of occupational graduates (33.9%) were from Vancouver. Over the last five years, the number of graduates from Vancouver has been about thirty-five percent with the exception of the 1987-1988 graduate population who formed forty-two percent of the total number of occupational graduates in that survey year. Please see Chart 4 for details.

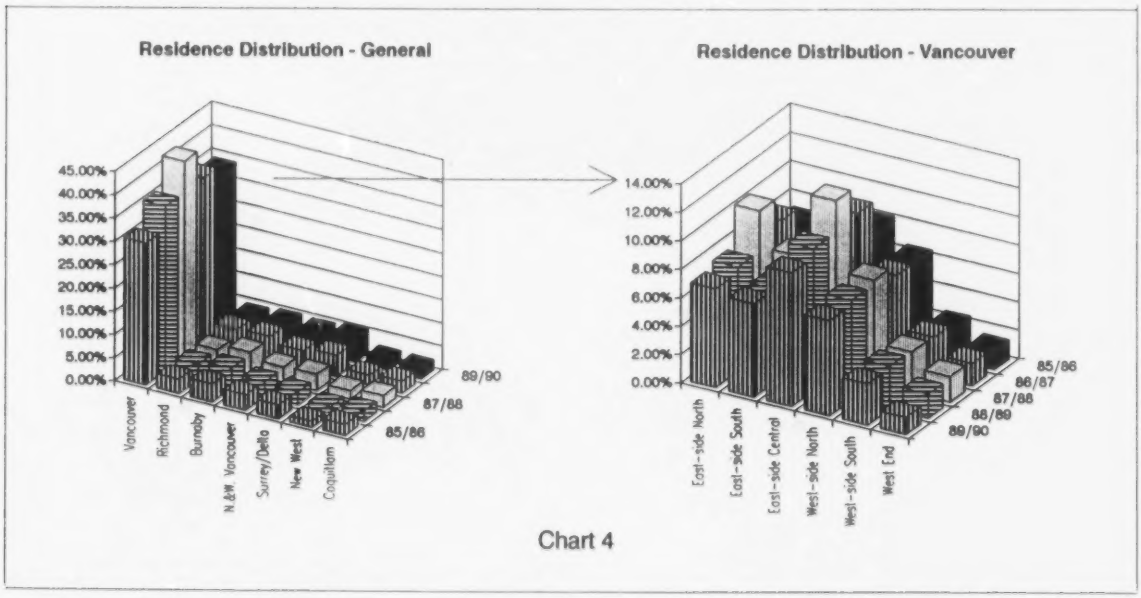
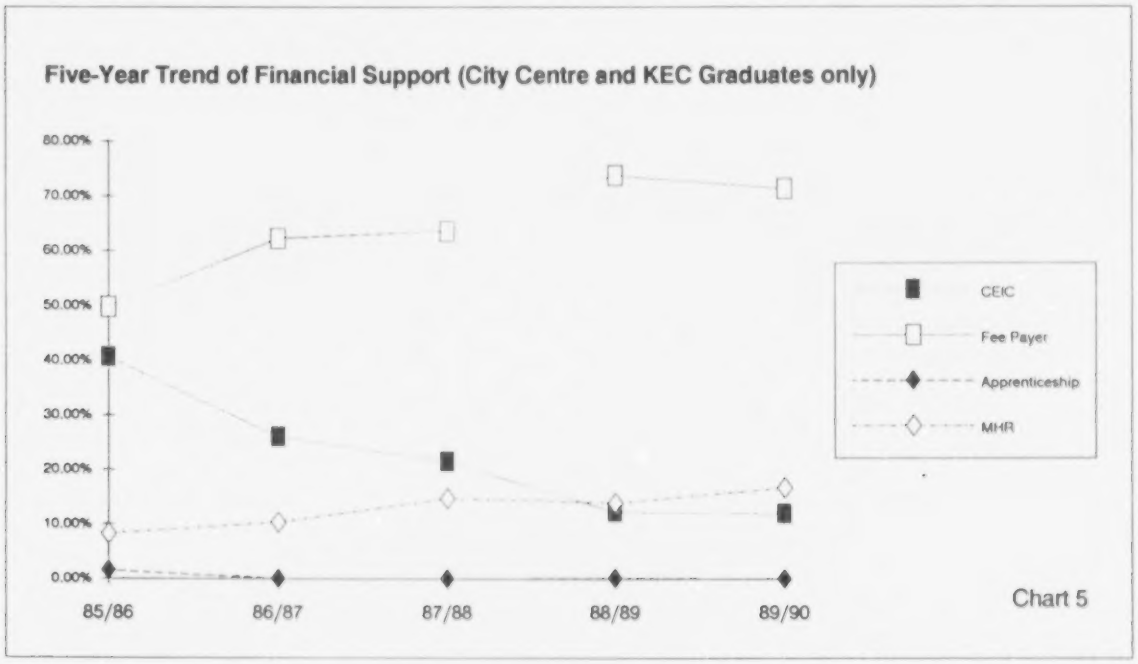


Chart 4

Financial Source

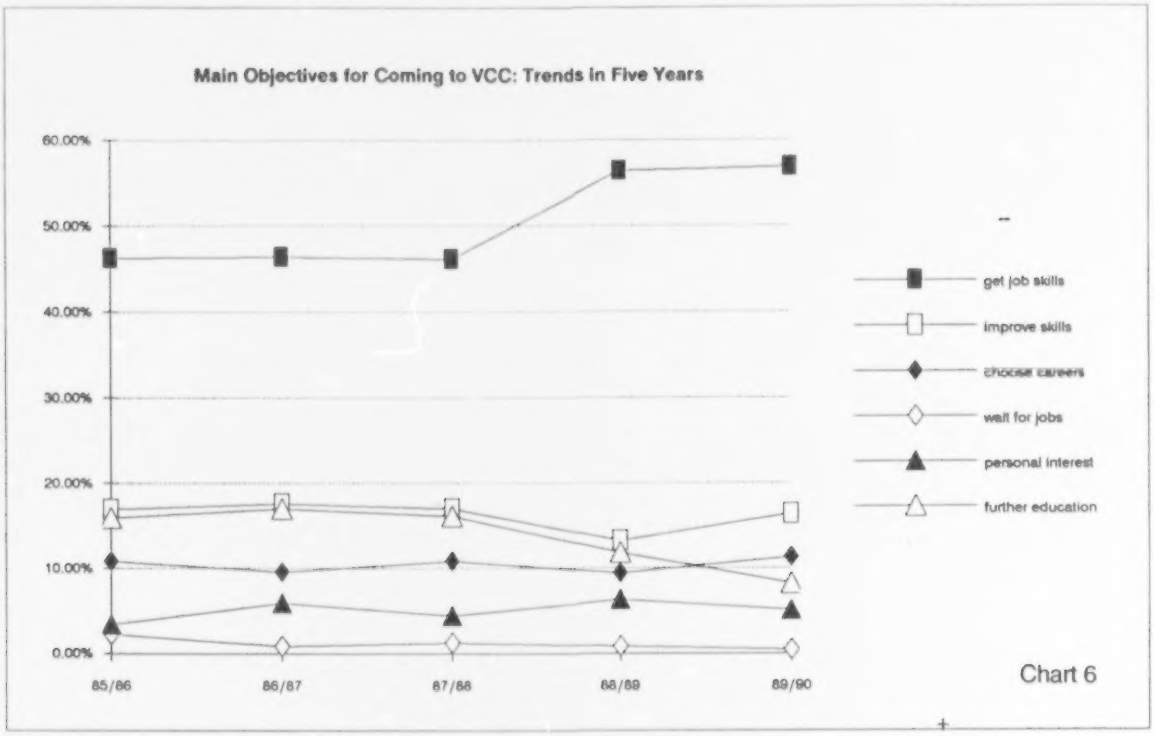
This information is only available for graduates from the King Edward Campus and City Centre. For the 1989-1990 survey year, the majority of graduates (71.1%) from occupational programs on these two campuses paid their own tuition for their training. Among those who did not pay tuition on their own, nearly seventeen percent (16.8%) were sponsored by MHR, twelve percent (11.9%) were assisted by CEIC, and less than one percent (0.1%) were compensated by apprenticeship. Chart 5 shows the source of financial support for occupational students in the last five years.



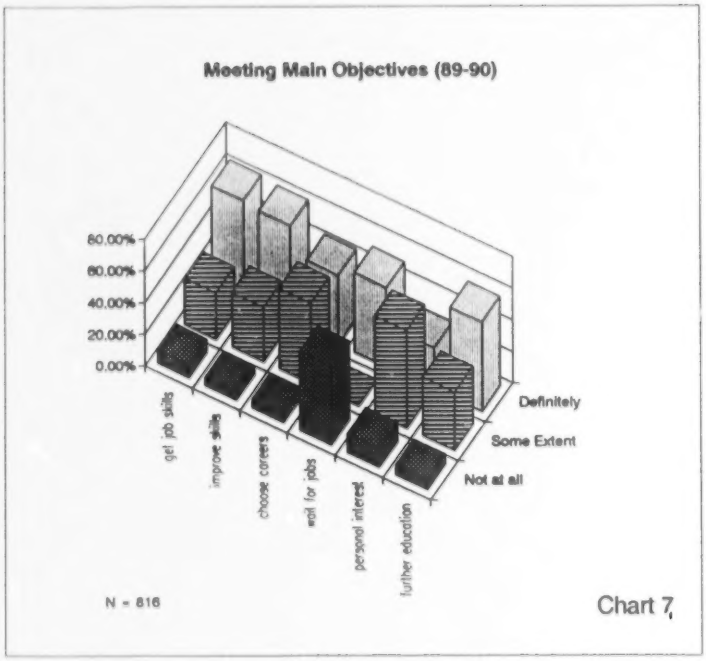
Part II: Overall Survey Results

Main Goals of 1989-1990 Graduates for Coming to VCC Occupational Programs

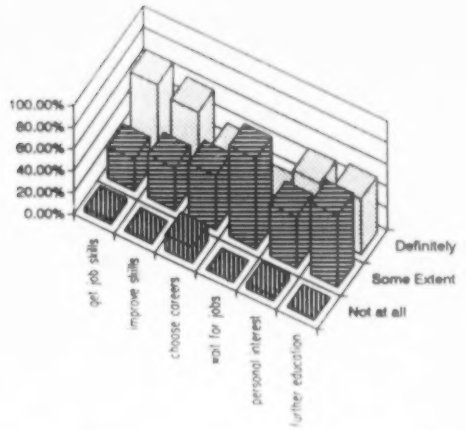
For most 1989-1990 graduates (56.9%), the main objective for coming to the College was to obtain job skills. The next largest group of the 1989-1990 graduates (16.4%) enroled in the College's occupational programs to improve their job skills; the third largest group of the 1989-1990 graduates came to the College with the hope of choosing a career. The rest of the 1989-1990 graduates came to the College for preparation of their further education (8.2%), for personal interest (5.1%), for waiting for a job, or for other personal objectives (1.5%). In the past five years, although there has been some fluctuation in this trend, the largest group of graduates came to the College with the main objective of acquiring employment skills. Chart 6 provides a view of a five-year trend in this regard.



In terms of the extent to which the College helped the graduates meet their main schooling objectives, more than ninety percent (92.0%) of the 1989-1990 occupational graduates felt that their main objectives had been met. This satisfaction rate remained steady in the last five years. Charts 7-11 depict this rate by year.



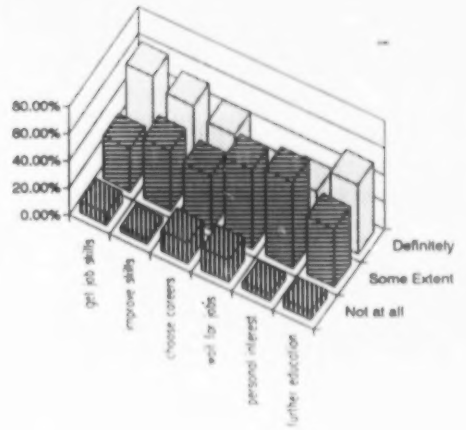
Meeting Main Objectives (88-89)



N = 637

Chart 8

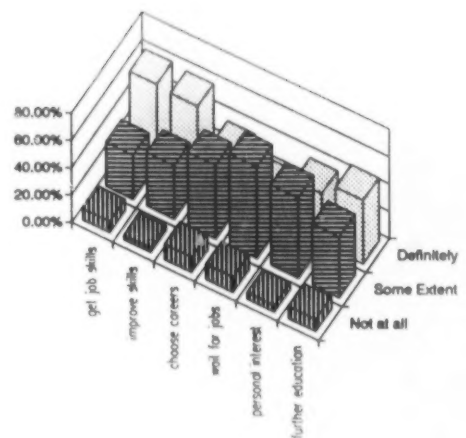
Meeting Main Objectives (87-88)



N = 922

Chart 9

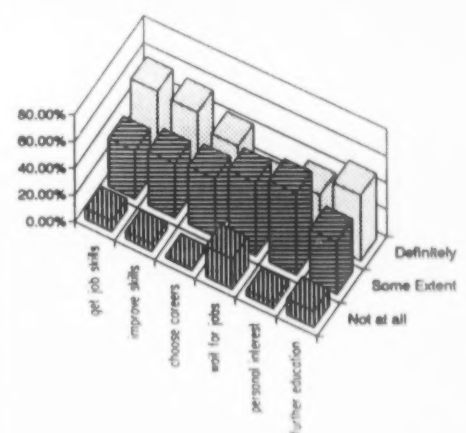
Meeting Main Objectives (86-87)



N = 1017

Chart 10

Meeting Main Objectives (85-86)



N = 1364

Chart 11

Main Activity at the Time of Survey

The largest group of 1989-1990 graduates (37.7%) held full-time jobs at the time of survey. Over the past five years, full-time employment rate for graduates from occupational programs has been steadily rising. Part-time employment rate for the occupational graduates, on the other hand, has been fluctuating and declined somewhat in the last two years. Of the 1,321 1989-1990 occupational graduates who responded to the survey, seven percent were engaged in part-time work, up from the 4.5 percent of part-time employment in the 1988-1989 survey year. Interestingly enough, the number of the 1989-1990 occupational graduates who were taking part-time courses went down from 45.0 percent in the 1988-1989 survey year to 37.5 percent. For the 1989-1990 occupational graduates, the unemployment rate went up to 6.8 percent from 2.5 percent in the 1988-1989 survey year. Charts 12 and 13 show the details of this information.

Chart 12

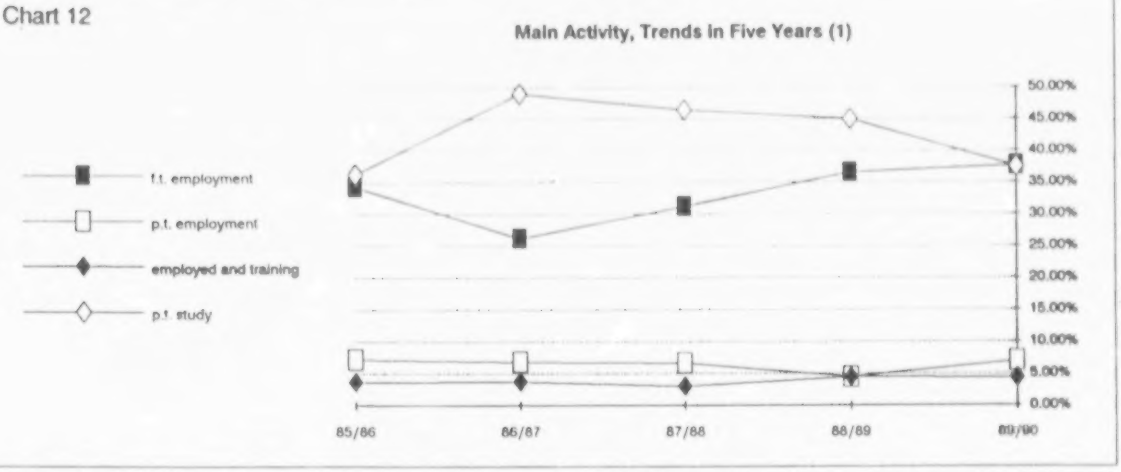
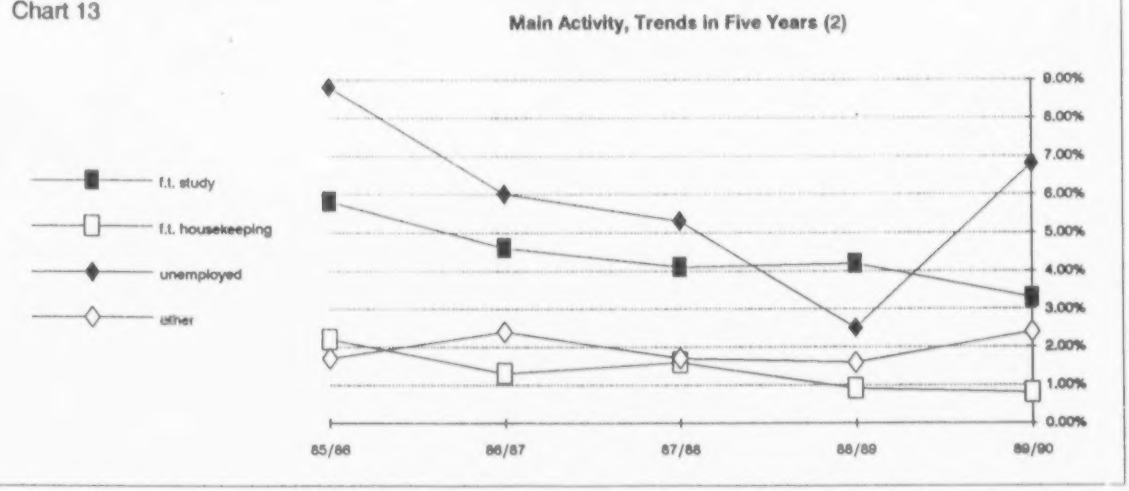


Chart 13



Looking for a Training Related Job

Over the last five years, the number of occupational graduates who looked for training related employment has been steadily increasing. Of the 1989-1990 occupational graduates, 88.5 percent reported to have looked for their training related employment after they graduated from VCC. In contrast, only 70.0 percent of the 1985-1986 occupational graduates sought training related work. Chart 14 shows the comparison in five years.

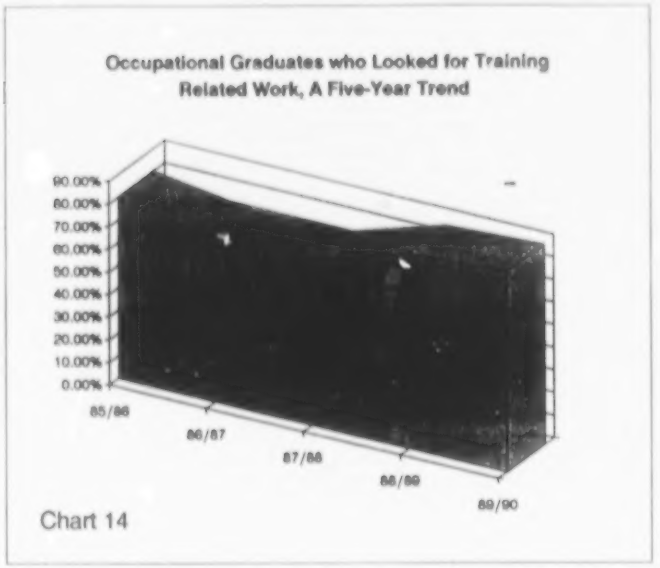
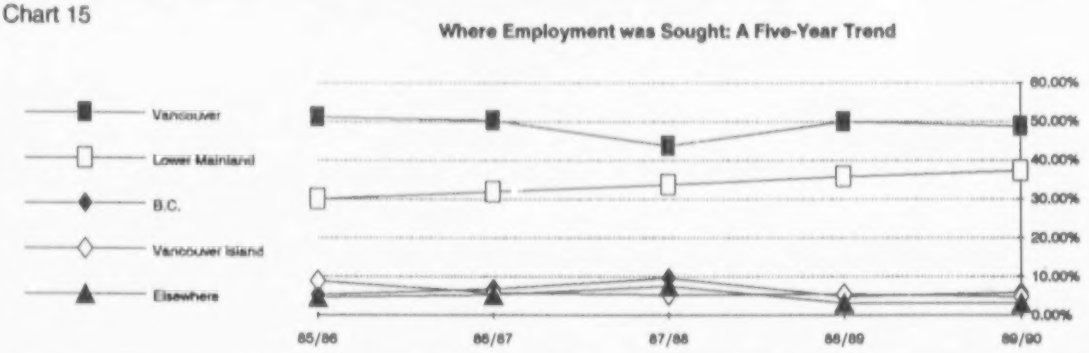


Chart 14

Desired Employment Location

For the 1989-1990 occupational graduates, Vancouver remained to be the primary geographic location where employment was sought. Half of the 1989-1990 occupational graduates (48.8%) reported to have looked for work in Vancouver. For the rest of the 1989-1990 occupational graduates, the Lower Mainland was the next significant area for seeking employment. Thirty-seven percent (37.4%) of the 1989-1990 occupational graduates sought employment within the Lower Mainland. In contrast, less than fifteen percent of the 1989-1990 occupational graduates looked for jobs outside of the Lower Mainland. The fact that the majority of graduates sought employment within the Lower Mainland is a reflection that most employment opportunities in B.C. are created in the Lower Mainland, particularly, in and around metropolitan centres such as Vancouver and Burnaby. In the past few years, this trend remained unchanged. Chart 15 shows the details in a five-year comparison.

Chart 15



Major Factors for Unemployment

For the small number of the 1989-1990 occupational graduates who were unemployed at the time of the survey, twenty-one percent (21.7%) attributed their unemployment to insufficient training; twenty percent (19.9%) reported to have been laid off; seven percent (7.2%) could not find any kind of work; another seven percent (6.6%) could not find training related work; five (4.8%) percent refused to work because of low wages. The primary major factor for not being able to find a job was insufficient training. About seven percent (6.6%) had not looked for work yet; two percent (2.4%) could not work because they were unable to obtain the required licence or certificate; about thirty-one percent (30.7%) were not employed for unspecified reasons. Looking back at the data in the last five years, we found that the major factor for unemployment had been the lack of appropriate training or education. This factor, however, has been gradually loosing effect lately. Chart 16 displays the shares of each of the factors for unemployment, and Chart 17 shows the trend of unemployment due to lack of training or education. From Chart 17 it can be seen that the unemployment rate as a result of insufficient training has come down for the 19889-1990 graduates.

Chart 16

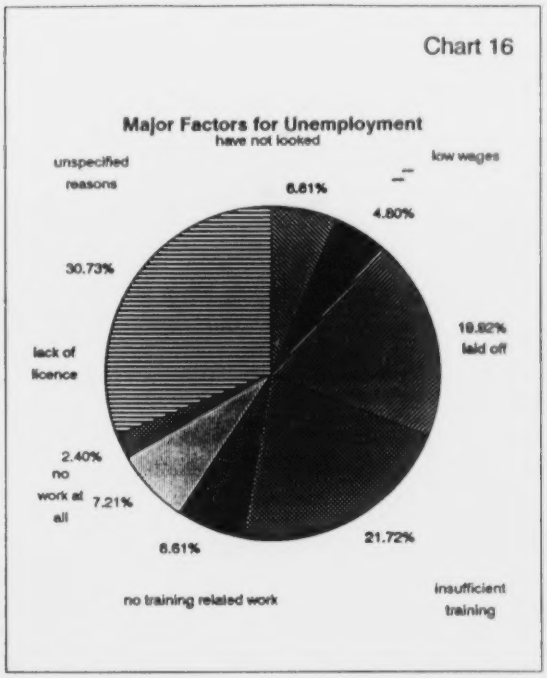
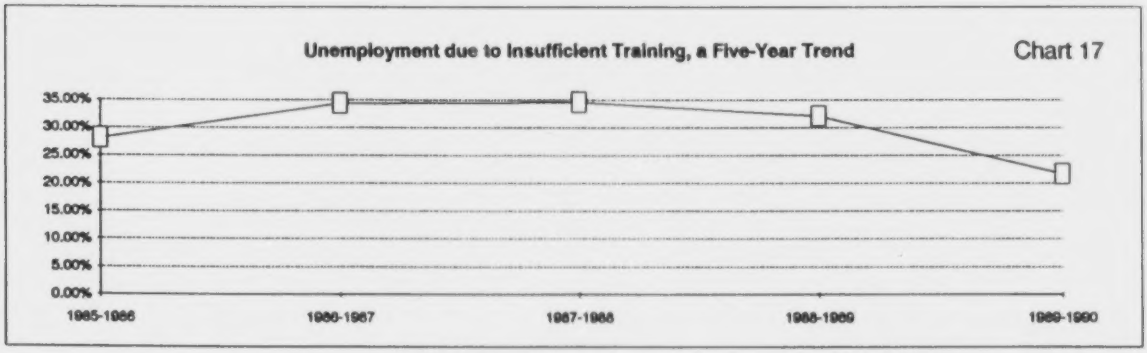


Chart 17



Training Related Employment

Of those who were employed at the time of the survey, the majority of the 1989-1990 occupational graduates (59.5%) reported to have obtained their VCC training related work. In fact, the number of graduates from occupational programs who found training related jobs has been increasing in the last two years, suggesting that the gap between what is learned in the classroom and what is useful in the job market is narrowing. Chart 18 demonstrates the trend of training related employment in the last five years.

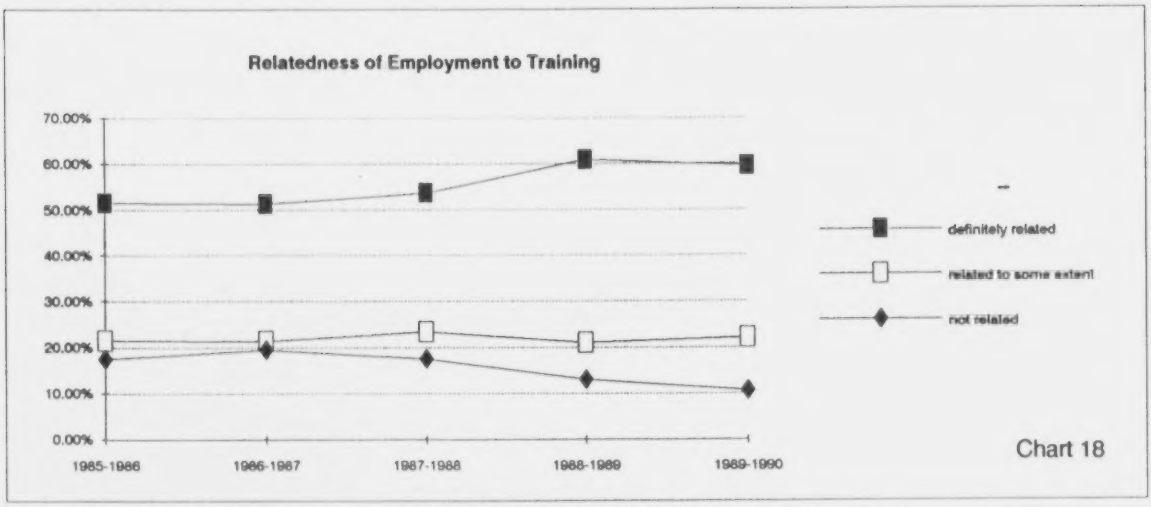


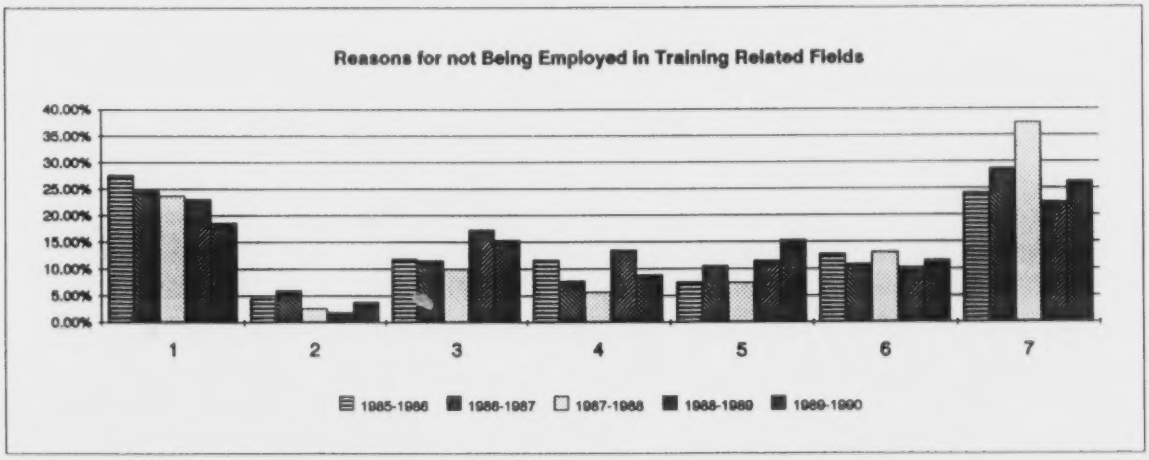
Chart 18

Major Reasons for not Being Employed in Training Related Fields

For the small number (11.2%) of the 1989-1990 occupational graduates who did not hold a training related job, there are seven major reasons:

1. not being able to find a training related job (18.6%);
2. not being able to find a training related job without leaving the Lower Mainland (38.5%);
3. unwilling to quit the present training unrelated job because it offers better pay (15.4%);
4. unwilling to quit the present training unrelated job because it offers opportunities for advancement (8.8%);
5. disliking training related jobs (15.4%):
6. not being able to find a training related job because of insufficient training (11.5%);
7. other reasons (26.3%).

Chart 19 shows a comparison of these reasons in the last five years. The numbers at the bottom of the chart represent the reasons as listed above.



Usefulness of VCC Training in Obtaining Employment

The majority of the 1989-1990 graduates from occupational programs (85.6%) regarded their VCC training as useful for obtaining employment. In contrast, only 10.6 percent of them held the opinion that their training had not been useful at all. Compared with the survey results from the 1988-1989 occupational graduates of whom as high as 20.5 percent rated their training as not useful, the 1989-1990 occupational graduates were more satisfied with VCC occupational programs. While detailed results by program will be presented in the third part of this report, the following chart (Chart 20) shows this rating in the last five years.

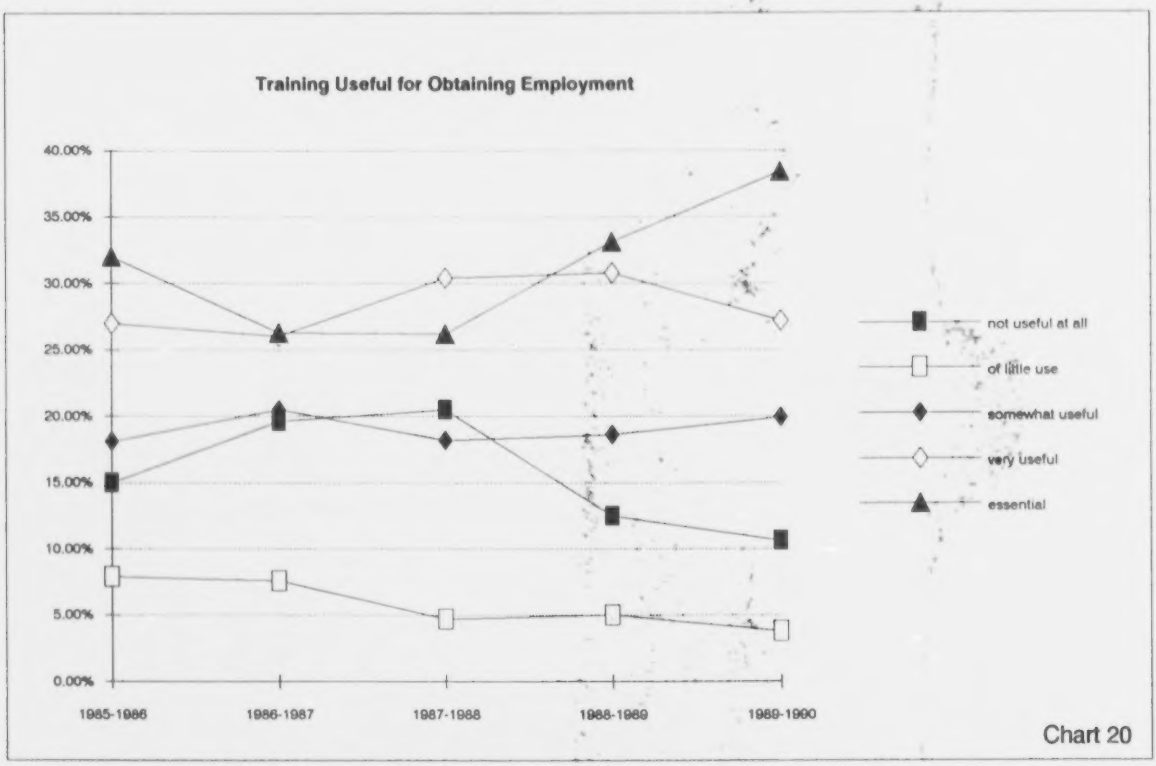


Chart 20

How Training Related Employment is Obtained

Despite various employment assistance efforts from the College, the largest group of the 1989-1990 occupational graduates (29.7%) found training related jobs on their own. The next largest group (16.3%) found training related work through newspaper advertisements. Of the remaining 1989-1990 occupational graduates, fifteen percent had training related jobs before coming to VCC and continued their employment after their studies at the College, nine percent obtained employment with their friends' help, one percent got employed by way of work-study practice, 7.1 percent found jobs with their instructors' assistance, 2.53 percent attained work with the help of the on-campus Canada Employment Centre and placement offices, and only 1.6 percent found jobs through unions or professional organizations. This trend has been fairly stable in the last five years. Chart 21 on next page shows a comparison of these statistics in the last five years.

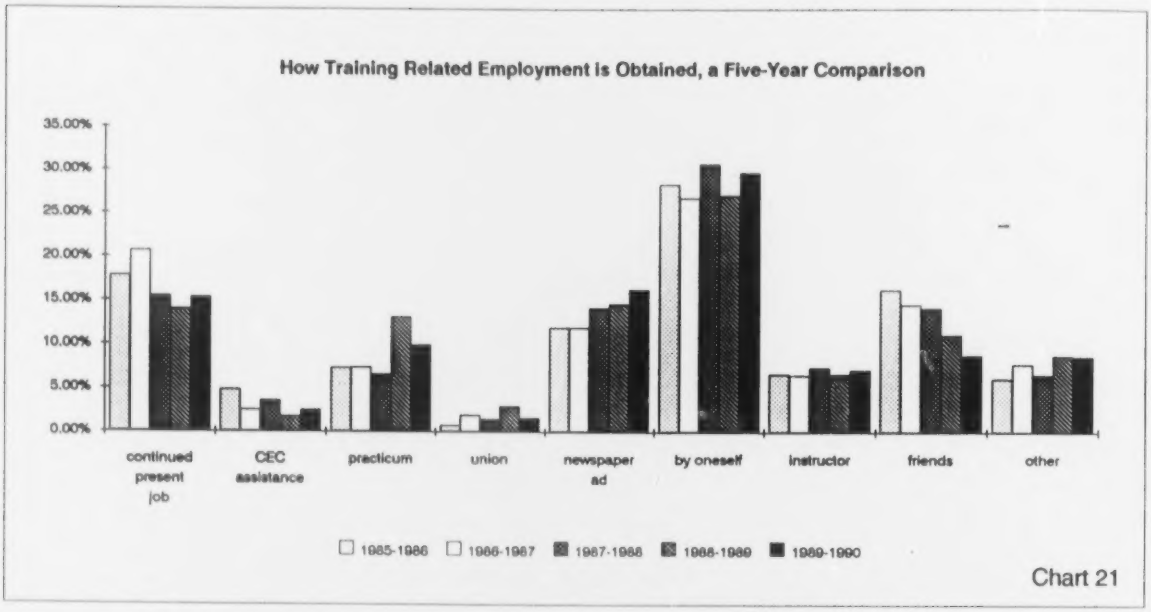


Chart 21

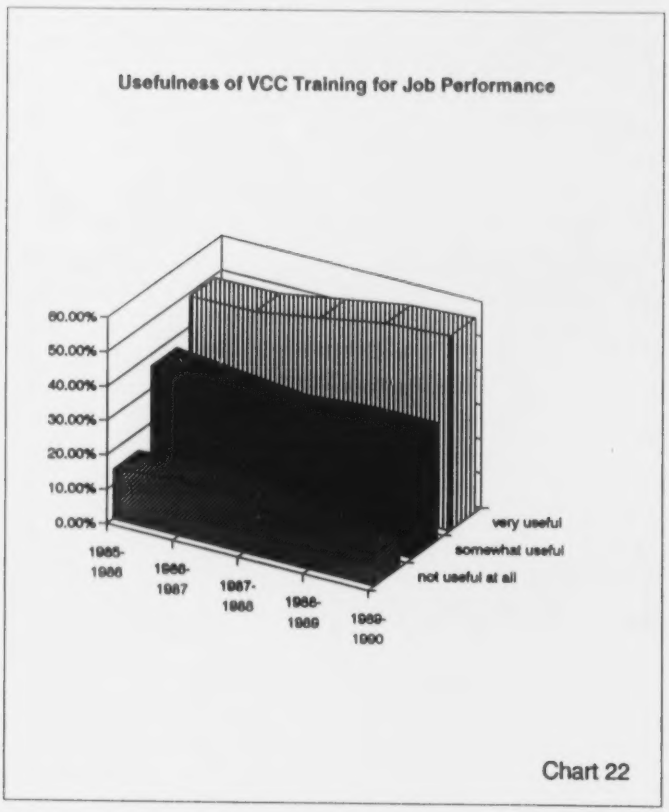


Chart 22

Usefulness of VCC Training for Job Performance

Of those 1989-1990 occupational graduates who were employed at the time of the survey, the overwhelming majority (90.8%) rated their training received at the College as very useful or useful to some extent for their job performance. In comparison, only 9.2 percent of the 1989-1990 occupational graduates held the opinion that their training had not been useful for performing their work. In the past five years, the number of occupational graduates who felt that VCC training helped them perform their jobs has been steadily increasing, rising from 49.0 percent in the 1985-1986 survey year to 56.7 percent in the 1989-1990 survey year. At the same time, fewer and fewer occupational graduates felt that their training at the College did not help them perform their work. Chart 22 presents a comparison of the ratings in the past five years.

Relatedness of VCC Education to Current Studies

When asked how their studies were related to VCC education, most of the 1989-1990 occupational graduates who were furthering their education at the time of the survey (88.0%) believed that their studies were definitely related to previous VCC education. Only 4.5 percent of them thought that their studies were not related to their previous VCC programs. These statistics remained little unchanged in the last five years, implying that, for those who went on with their education, VCC programs helped the majority of the graduates choose a subject of study and laid foundation for further education. Chart 23 shows these statistics in a five-year period.

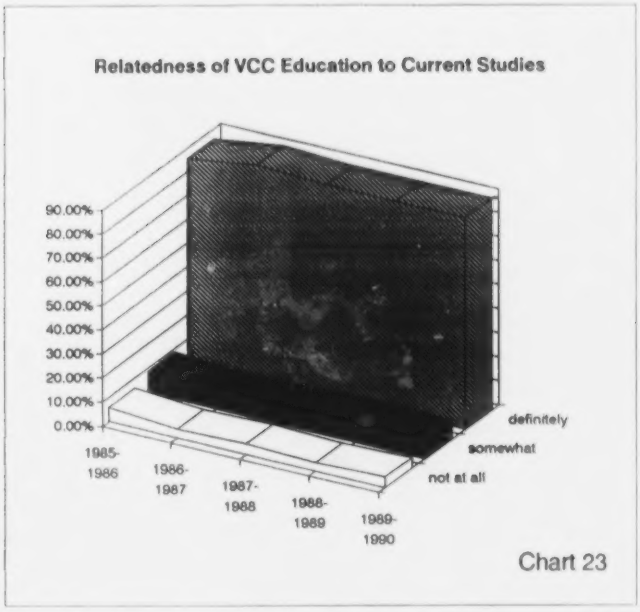


Chart 23

Problems in Transferring to Other Institutions

Those graduates who transferred to other institutions for further studies were asked to identify problems they experienced when applying for admission. While the majority of the 1989-1990 occupational graduates (56.6%) did not have any problems, the common problems were reported to be unacceptable credit hours (12.5%), transcript difficulty (2.94%), and consequently delayed admission (2.94%). Of the three problems, credit transferability has been increasingly gaining weight, rising from 5.7 percent in the 1985-1986 school year to 12.5 percent in the 1989-1990 survey year. Chart 24 provides a graphic presentation of these statistics in the last five years.

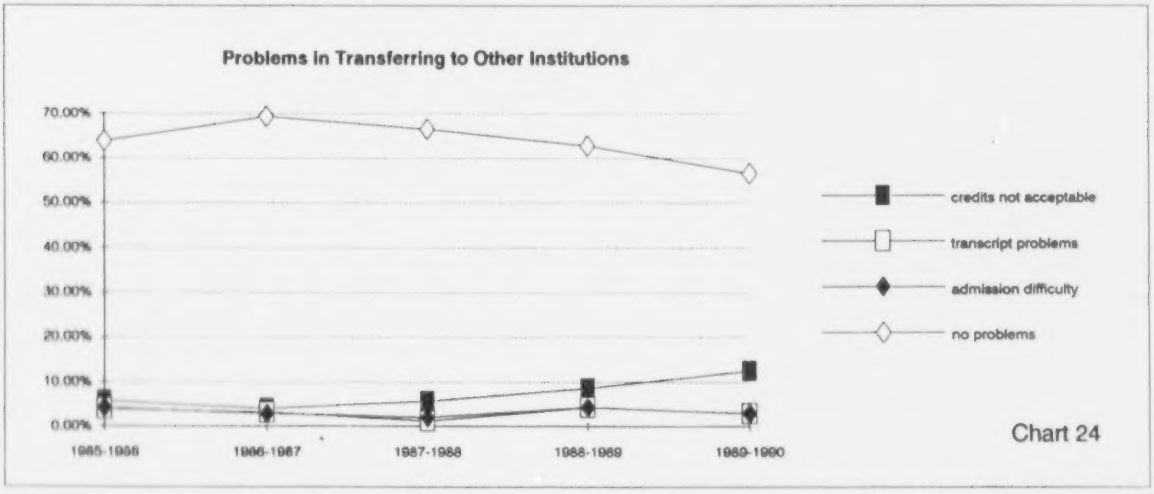


Chart 24

Adequacy of VCC Preparation for Further Education

In responding to the question "How well did VCC prepare you for your present studies?", the majority of the 1989-1990 occupational graduates, who were taking further education after training at the College, gave good ratings to their VCC education. Specifically, 13.5 percent of them regarded their VCC training as excellent preparation for their further education, 37.6 percent as good in all areas, 29.3 percent as good in some areas, 14.3 percent as fair, and only 5.3 percent as inadequate. longitudinally, the percentage of occupational graduates who held the opinion that VCC training was excellent for further education declined from 26.1 percent in the 1985-1986 survey year down to 13.5 percent in the 1989-1990 survey year, suggesting that some improvement is needed in certain programs. In contrast, the percentage of graduates who considered VCC training as fair for further education increased from 8.2 percent in the 1985-1986 school year to 14.3 percent in the 1989-1990 survey year. The statistics at the rest of the rating points remained little changed. Chart 25 demonstrates these changes.

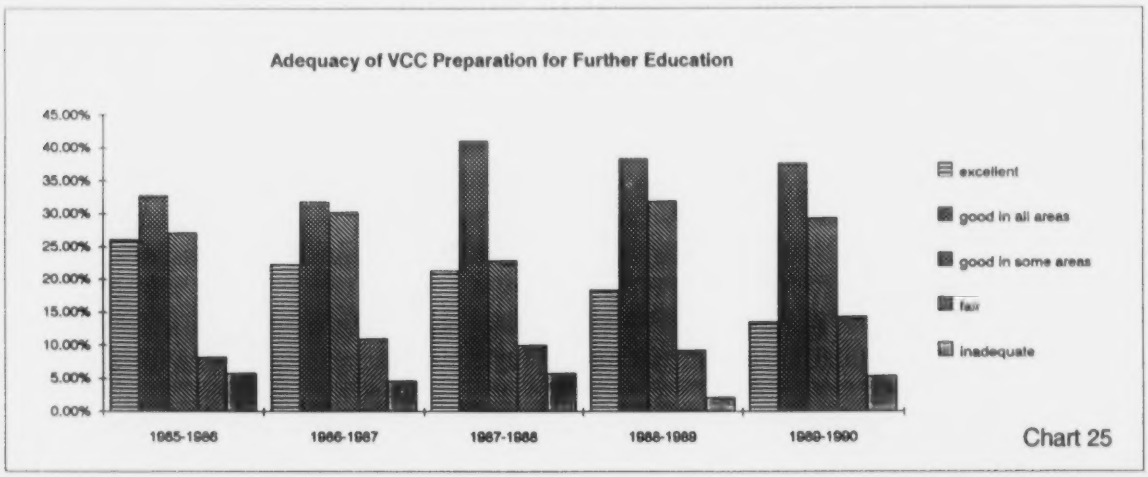


Chart 25

Plans for Further Education in the Next Five Years

When asked if they planned to take more education in the next five years, the majority of the 1989-1990 occupational graduates (74.4%) indicated that they would take more education or training in the next five years. In contrast, only 7.6 percent of them ruled out further education in the next five years. Of the total of the 1989- 1990 occupational graduates, 18.6 percent intended to go to a community college, 5.3 percent to an institute of technology, 11.6 percent to a university, and 27.9 percent planned to go for further education but had not decided yet on what type of institution to go to. In the last five years, the percentage of VCC occupational graduates who were uncertain of the type of institution for further education increased from 22.8 percent in the 1985-1986 survey year to 27.9 percent in the 1989-1990 survey year, possibly reflecting the uncertainty of economical situations in the last two years. The five-year data also show that, despite some fluctuations, the percentage of occupational graduates who planned to go to a community college for further education is the largest. Fewer occupational graduates in the 1989-1990 survey year planned to go to an institute of technology or university than in the 1988-1989 survey year. A possible explanation is that, in the face of an economic standstill, graduates wanted a quick return of their training in a community college rather than a long commitment in an institute of technology or university. Chart 26 presents these statistics in a five-year comparison.

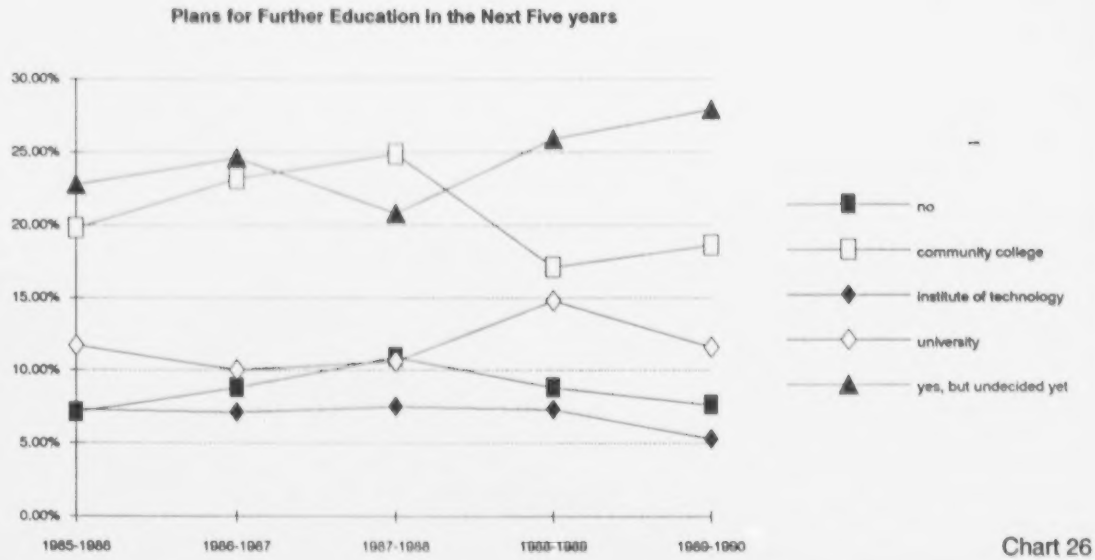


Chart 26

Overall, How Worthwhile VCC Training is to Graduates

For the 1989-1990 survey year, the percent of occupational graduates who consider their training at VCC as definitely worthwhile continues to grow. Specifically, with all aspects taken into consideration, 72.4 percent of them rated their training at the College definitely worthwhile and 25.6 percent rated it worthwhile to some extent. In comparison, only 2.0 percent of them regarded VCC training as not at all worthwhile. Longitudinally, the percent of graduates who rated their training at the College as definitely worthwhile has been steadily rising in the past five years, recording the continuous improvement of the quality of the College's occupational programs. While the percent of graduates who viewed VCC training as somewhat worthwhile remained fairly stable, the percent of graduates who felt that their training at the College was not worthwhile at all dropped to the all time low for the past five years. Chart 27 displays a comparison of these statistics in five years.

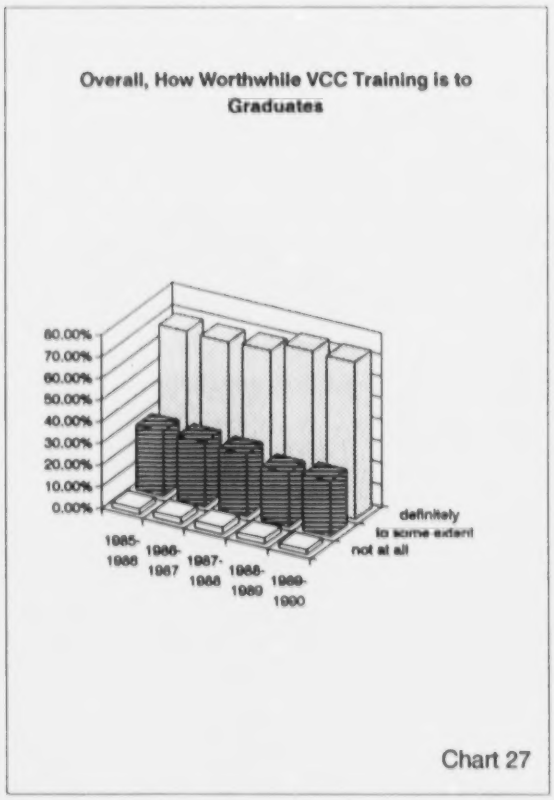


Chart 27

Part III: Results by Campus and by Program Area

In this part of the report, three types of statistics were computed as summary outcomes indicators: (a) placement success, (b) main activity at the time of the survey, and (c) overall satisfaction of VCC training or education.

Placement success is measured by (a) the percentage of graduates who had found training related jobs by the time of the survey, (b) the percentage of graduates who were still working in training related fields, and (c) the percentage of graduates who were employed in both training related and unrelated fields.

The main activity of the graduates is reported in three categories: (a) overall employment rate, (b) unemployment rate, and (c) the rate of further education.

The overall satisfaction of VCC training is assessed by computing the percentage of graduates who rated their training at the College as definitely worthwhile on a three-point scale (definitely worthwhile, worthwhile to some extent, and not at all worthwhile).

The three summary outcomes indicators were reported in two tables, outcomes indicators by campus and outcomes indicators by program area. In the first table, efforts were made to analyze outcomes indicators within a campus. The outcomes indicators of individual programs were compared with those of the campus sub-total, thereby assessing the degree of success of individual programs.

In the second table, programs were grouped by seven major program areas regardless of campus. The purpose here is to assess the degree of success of the programs in each of the seven areas.

In the two tables, the following terms are used:

Number surveyed: The number of the 1989-1990 occupational graduates to whom the survey form was sent.

Response rate: The number of the 1989-1990 occupational graduates who responded to the survey questionnaire either by mail or by phone as a percent of all 1989-1990 occupational graduates who were surveyed.

% of job seekers who have had a training related job: The number of the 1989-1990 occupational students who had worked in a training related field after leaving the College as a percent of the total number of occupational graduates who looked for training related jobs.

% of job seekers still in a training related job: The number of the 1989-1990 occupational graduates who were still employed in a training related field at the time of the survey as a percent of the total number of the 1989-1990 occupational graduates who looked for training related jobs.

% employed: The number of the 1989-1990 occupational graduates who held both training related and unrelated jobs at the time of the survey as a percent of the total number of the 1989-1990 occupational graduates who responded to the survey.

% unemployed and looking for work: The number of the 1989-1990 occupational graduates who were jobless and looking for work at the time of the survey as a percent of the total number of the 1989-1990 occupational graduates who responded to the survey.

% continuing their education: The number of the 1989-1990 occupational graduates taking education at the time of the survey as a percent of the total 1989-1990 occupational graduates who responded to the survey.

% rating their training as definitely worthwhile: The number of the 1989-1990 occupational graduates who rated their training at the College as definitely worthwhile as a percent of the total number of 1989-1990 occupational graduates who responded to the survey.

Survey Results by Campus

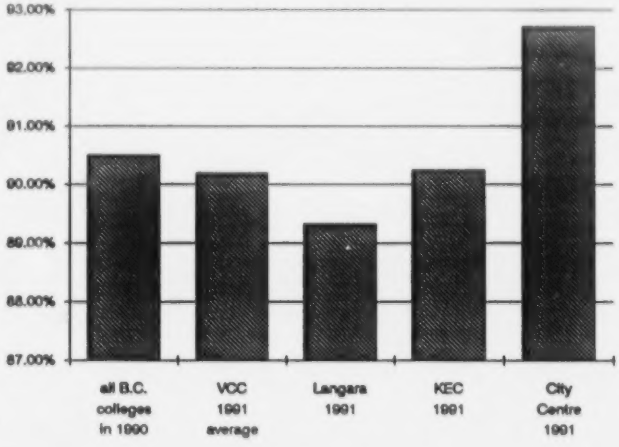
Follow-up survey results of the 1989-1990 occupational graduates are summarized by campus and shown in Table 1 on pages 20 through 24. Generally speaking, Langara occupational graduates are more likely to respond to the follow-up survey. In the past, Langara occupational graduates yielded the highest response rate of all three campuses. This year, Langara occupational students continued the trend; their response rate is still the highest (34.1%) of the three campuses.

Training Related Employment

In terms of training related employment rate, 90.20 percent of the 1989-1990 graduates who were surveyed reported to have had training related jobs. This rate is slightly lower than that (90.5%) of the occupational graduates of all B.C. colleges in the previous year as reported by the Ministry's "1990 College Students Outcomes Report", reflecting the continued economic recession in late 1990 and early 1991 when the survey was conducted. Within the college, occupational graduates from the City Centre had the highest training related employment rate (93.1%), followed by occupational graduates from King Edward Campus (90.3%) and Langara (89.3%). Chart 29 shows the comparison of these training related employment rates.

Chart 28

Training Related Employment Rates, Occupational Graduates



Maintaining Training Related Employment

Given the unstable economic situations in the past few years, finding a training related job does not often mean that the job can be kept for long. For all the 1989-1990 occupational graduates, the percent of those who still held training related jobs at the time the survey is only 77.42 percent, down 11.78 percent from the 90.20 percent training related job finding rate. This rate is also lower than that (79.6%) of all B.C. colleges in the 1990 Ministry's report. Within the College, the best rate of maintaining training-related employment is found in the occupational graduates from the City Centre. Of those who found training related employment, 81.16 percent of the 1989-1990 occupational graduates from the City Centre managed to keep their employment at the time of the survey. In contrast, 76.78 percent of the 1989-1990 occupational graduates from Langara and 73.06 percent of the 1989-1990 occupational graduates from King Edward Campus reported to be still on their training related jobs at the time of the follow-up survey. A comparison of these statistics is displayed in Chart 29.

Chart 29

Maintaining Training Related Employment, a Comparison

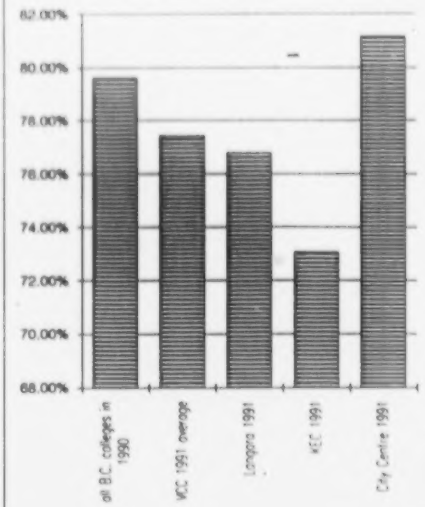
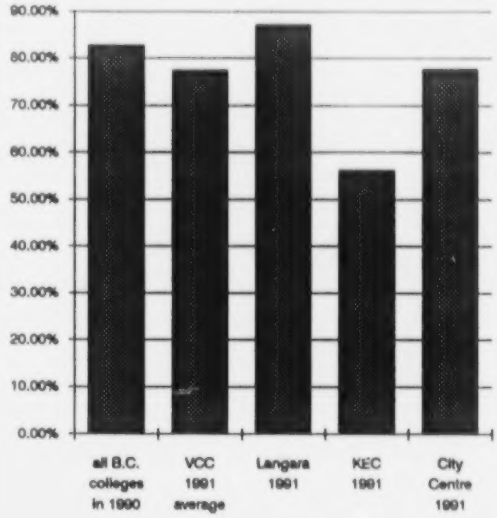


Chart 30

Overall Employment Rate, a Comparison



Overall Employment Rate

The overall employment rate is the number of graduates who were employed in both training related and unrelated fields divided by the total number of graduates who were surveyed. Although a less direct indicator of placement success than training related employment rate, the overall employment rate is still an important measure of program quality and employment flexibility of the graduates. For the 1989-1990 occupational graduates, the overall employment rate, with all three campuses collapsed, is 75.57 percent, 7.1 percent lower than that (82.7%) of all B.C. colleges as reported in the Ministry's 1990 report. Within the College, Langara occupational graduates yielded the highest overall employment rate (87.1%), followed by the City Centre (77.2%) and King Edward Campus (56.3%). Chart 30 demonstrates the differences in overall employment rate.

Unemployed and Looking for Employment

Despite the moderate overall employment rate of the 1989-1990 occupational graduates, the number of unemployed graduates who were looking for jobs was small. At the time of the follow-up survey, only 2.73 percent of the 1989-1990 occupational graduates were unemployed and looking for jobs. This rate is markedly lower than that (6.1%) of all B.C. colleges as reported by the Ministry in 1990. Of the three campuses of the College, the smallest percent of graduates who were unemployed and actively looking for jobs was found in King Edward Campus occupational graduates (2.3%), followed by Langara (2.7%) and the City Centre (3%). Chart 31 shows a comparison of these statistics.

Chart 31

Unemployed and Looking for Work, a Comparison

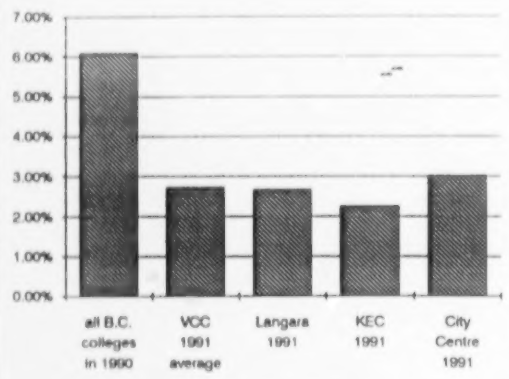
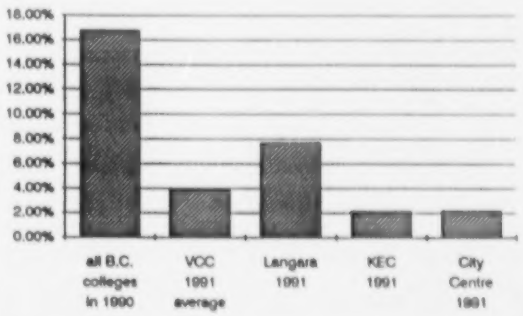


Chart 32

Continuing Education



Continuing Education

In the face of adverse economic times, unemployment rate is often high. As a result, obtaining employment and maintaining it becomes a priority for most people. Thus, as expected, the percent of the 1989-1990 occupational graduates who went on for further education (3.9%) is much lower than that (16.8%) of all B.C. colleges as reported by the Ministry in 1990. A comparison of the percent of the 1989-1990 graduates who took further education within the College as well as that of all B.C. colleges is shown in Chart 32.

Overall Satisfaction

The 1989-1990 occupational graduates expressed a slightly lower overall satisfaction rate (74.3%) of VCC training than that of all B.C. colleges' occupational graduates of their training (74.3%). Within the College, the highest overall satisfaction rate was found in Langara occupational graduates (76.0%), followed by the City Centre (75.9%) and King Edward Campus (71.6%). These statistics are displayed in Chart 33. Detailed survey results by campus are shown in Table 1 on the following five pages.

Chart 33

Comparison of Overall Satisfaction Rates with Training

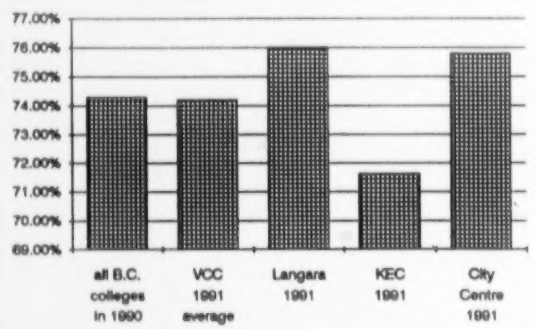


Table 1

Career, Technical and Vocational Graduate Outcomes Indicators

1991 Graduate Outcomes Report - by Campus

Note: whenever the number of respondents was too small to be used for meaningful presentation in the table, "N/A" was used.

PDC	Program Code		Number Surveyed	Response Rate	Placement Indicators: % of Job Seekers Who Have Had a Training Related Job	Placement Indicators: % of Job Seekers Still in a Training Related Job	Current Activity: % Who Is Currently... Employed	Unemployed and Looking for Work	Continuing Their Education	Satisfaction: % Rating Training as Definitely Worthwhile
Langara										
3120	3120	ACCOUNTING (DIPLOMA)	21	61.9%	63.6%	54.5%	72.7%	9.5%	19.0%	58.3%
3120	23120	ACCOUNTING (CO-OP)	7	28.6%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	14.3%	100.0%
3130	3108	INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS	12	41.7%	50.0%	25.0%	60.0%	8.3%	16.7%	100.0%
3133	3132	SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	17	29.4%	100.0%	83.3%	100.0%	0.0%	11.8%	80.0%
3160	3161	MARKETING & SALES	17	52.9%	100.0%	75.0%	87.5%	5.9%	5.9%	57.1%
3170	3102	BUSINESS, FINANCE & INVESTMENT MGT	13	23.1%	100.0%	33.3%	66.7%	7.7%	0.0%	100.0%
3171	3153	REALTY APPRAISAL (DIPLOMA)	23	34.8%	71.4%	57.1%	50.0%	4.3%	8.7%	62.5%
3171	13153	REALTY APPRAISAL (CERT. EVENING)	32	31.3%	88.9%	88.9%	90.0%	3.1%	0.0%	100.0%
3190	4442	RECREATION FACILITIES MGT (DIP)	10	30.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	10.0%	50.0%
3311	3311	JOURNALISM	16	31.3%	80.0%	80.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
3311	13311	JOURNALISM (CERT.)	21	19.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%
3330	3332	PROFESSIONAL PHOTOGRAPHY	12	50.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	8.3%	N/A
3441	3441	FOOD SERVICES TECH	27	37.0%	90.0%	90.0%	90.0%	0.0%	3.7%	66.7%
3510	3140	COMPUTER INFORMATION SYS (DIPLOMA)	3	33.3%	N/A	N/A	100.0%	N/A	33.3%	N/A
3510	13140	DATA PROCESSING (CO-OP)	28	53.6%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	7.1%	73.3%
3515	3515	COMPUTER SYS TECHNOLOGIST	14	35.7%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	7.1%	60.0%
4111	4111	CRIMINAL JUSTICE	13	23.1%	100.0%	100.0%	66.7%	7.7%	0.0%	100.0%
4141	4141	SOCIAL SERVICES WORKER	22	31.8%	100.0%	83.3%	85.7%	4.5%	0.0%	50.0%
4160	4441	RECREATION LEADERSHIP (DIP)	24	37.5%	88.9%	88.9%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	80.0%
4210	4242	NURSING	70	31.4%	95.7%	97.5%	100.0%	0.0%	5.7%	91.3%
4411	4411	EARLY CHILDHOOD ED	15	20.0%	66.7%	66.7%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%
4411	4414	EARLY CHILDHD ED POST BASIC CERT.	21	47.6%	100.0%	81.8%	81.8%	0.0%	4.8%	35.7%
4413	4413	SPECIAL ED ASSISTANT	24	29.2%	57.1%	57.1%	71.4%	8.3%	0.0%	85.7%
4430	4431	LIBRARY TECHNICIAN	21	28.6%	100.0%	50.0%	66.7%	4.8%	0.0%	83.3%

Table 1

Career, Technical and Vocational Graduate Outcomes Indicators

1991 Graduate Outcomes Report - by Campus

Note: whenever the number of respondents was too small to be used for meaningful presentation in the table, "N/A" was used.

PDC	Program Code		Number Surveyed	Response Rate	Placement Indicators: % of Job Seekers — Who Have Had a Training Related Job	Placement Indicators: % of Job Seekers — Still in a Training Related Job	Current Activity: % Who is Currently... — Employed	Current Activity: % Who is Currently... — Unemployed and Looking for Work	Current Activity: % Who is Currently... — Continuing Their Education	Satisfaction: % Rating Training as Definitely Worthwhile
5111	5180	ART IN MERCHANDISING	26	38.5%	77.8%	55.6%	70.0%	3.8%	11.5%	60.0%
5121	5121	THEATRE ARTS	8	12.5%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
5510	5110	FINE ARTS	47	36.2%	81.8%	38.4%	53.3%	4.3%	23.4%	85.7%
5711	5190	ARTS & SCIENCE (COMMERCE)	20	25.0%	100.0%	66.7%	40.0%	0.0%	25.0%	80.0%
Langara Sub-total			**584**	**34.1%**	**89.3%**	**76.8%**	**87.1%**	**2.7%**	**7.7%**	**76.0%**
King Edward Campus										
2321	232101	AUTO COLLISION REPAIR TECH	42	28.6%	91.7%	66.7%	92.3%	0.0%	0.0%	36.4%
2321	232102	AUTO PAINTING	32	28.1%	87.5%	37.5%	33.3%	12.5%	0.0%	87.5%
2322	232202	AUTO MECHANICS (ENGINE)	33	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2322	232203	AUTO MECHANICS (TRANSMISSION)	29	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2322	232204	AUTO MECHANICS (BRAKES)	41	12.2%	75.0%	50.0%	11.5%	2.4%	2.4%	80.0%
2322	232205	AUTO MECHANICS (TUNE-UP)	37	13.5%	80.0%	80.0%	18.2%	2.7%	2.7%	80.0%
2322	232210	COMMERCIAL VEHICLE INSPECTION	96	27.1%	100.0%	95.0%	95.5%	1.0%	1.0%	77.3%
2322	232301	DIESEL ENGINE	33	21.2%	100.0%	85.7%	87.5%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%
2332	255501	AUTO GLASS INSTALLER	9	22.2%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	N/A
4141	414101	F-T INSTITUTIONAL AIDE	47	29.8%	78.6%	78.6%	85.7%	4.3%	0.0%	66.7%
4141	414102	F-T ESL INSTITUTIONAL AIDE	31	19.4%	100.0%	66.7%	66.7%	6.5%	3.2%	66.7%
4341	434101	PHARMACY TECH ASSIST	45	17.8%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	87.5%
4362	441301	SIGN LANGUAGE	75	18.7%	100.0%	70.0%	33.3%	0.0%	6.7%	57.1%
4362	441302	SIGN LANGUAGE	41	19.5%	75.0%	75.0%	21.1%	4.9%	2.4%	80.0%
4362	441303	SIGN LANGUAGE	13	15.4%	100.0%	100.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
4362	441307	SIGN LANGUAGE INTERPRETER	47	12.8%	100.0%	66.7%	11.5%	2.1%	4.3%	66.7%
4362	441308	SIGN LANGUAGE INTERPRETER 400	15	46.7%	83.3%	66.7%	85.7%	0.0%	6.7%	57.1%
4362	441309	SIGN LANGUAGE 200	22	18.2%	100.0%	66.7%	66.7%	0.0%	4.5%	75.0%

Table 1

Career, Technical and Vocational Graduate Outcomes Indicators

1991 Graduate Outcomes Report - by Campus

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PDC	Program Code		Number Surveyed	Response Rate	Placement Indicators: % of Job Seekers Who Have Had a Training Related Job	Placement Indicators: % of Job Seekers Still in a Training Related Job	Current Activity: % Who Is Currently... Employed	Unemployed and Looking for Work	Continuing Their Education	Satisfaction: % Rating Training as Definitely Worthwhile
5124	512401	MUSIC	263	9.9%	63.2%	36.8%	7.4%	1.9%	2.7%	61.5%
KEC Subtotal			**951**	**21.2%**	**90.3%**	**73.1%**	**56.3%**	**2.3%**	**2.2%**	**71.6%**
City Centre										
N/A	311901	TRAIN THE TRAINER	12	16.7%	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%	8.3%	8.3%	100.0%
N/A	311902	INSTRUCTOR TRAINING	9	22.2%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%
2121	212121	DRAFTING ARCHITECTURAL CIVIL STRUCTU	9	55.6%	80.0%	40.0%	60.0%	11.1%	11.1%	50.0%
2121	212122	DRAFTING ARCHITECTURAL MECHANICAL CA	15	40.0%	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%	20.0%	0.0%	100.0%
2121	212123	DRAFTING ARCHITECTURAL STEEL DETAILI	10	30.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
2121	212127	CADD (AUTOCAD)	57	31.6%	75.0%	62.5%	77.8%	5.3%	7.0%	62.5%
2221	222001	ELECTRONICS BASIC ELECT TECH	78	2.6%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2221	222104	ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN TELECOM OPT	46	41.3%	100.0%	90.0%	86.4%	2.2%	0.0%	84.2%
2221	222105	ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN COMSUMER OPT	18	33.3%	66.7%	66.7%	55.6%	5.6%	5.6%	50.0%
2221	223004	ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN COMPUTER OPT	72	33.3%	91.7%	83.3%	70.0%	4.2%	1.4%	78.3%
3210	318105	WORD PROCESSING	34	26.5%	88.9%	88.9%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	77.8%
3210	321118	BUSINESS ED PREPARATION	63	11.1%	100.0%	85.7%	10.9%	0.0%	1.6%	42.9%
3210	321120	ACCOUNTING	76	25.0%	88.2%	64.7%	78.9%	3.9%	0.0%	70.6%
3210	321121	SECRETARY	10	20.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
3210	322203	LEGAL SECRETARY	52	28.8%	100.0%	71.4%	73.3%	5.8%	3.8%	66.7%
3231	323203	DENTAL RECEPTIONIST	31	45.2%	85.7%	71.4%	71.4%	9.7%	3.2%	84.6%
3233	421507	MEDICAL LAB ASSIST	15	20.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
3251	321201	TRAFFIC, CUSTOMS & TRANSPORT. CLERK	20	40.0%	87.5%	87.5%	100.0%	0.0%	10.0%	42.9%
3253	321119	MICRO COMPUTERS IN ACCOUNTING	31	25.8%	100.0%	87.5%	87.5%	3.2%	3.2%	57.1%
3341	334101	PRINTING PRODUCTION	43	30.2%	100.0%	90.9%	84.6%	0.0%	3.2%	76.9%
3410	323101	MEDICAL OFFICE ASSIST	18	22.2%	66.7%	33.3%	66.7%	5.6%	0.0%	100.0%

Table 1

Career, Technical and Vocational Graduate Outcomes Indicators

1991 Graduate Outcomes Report - by Campus

Note: whenever the number of respondents was too small to be used for meaningful presentation in the table, "N/A" was used.

PDC	Program Code		Number Surveyed	Response Rate	Placement Indicators: % of Job Seekers Who Have Had a Training Related Job	Placement Indicators: % of Job Seekers Still in a Training Related Job	Current Activity: % Who Is Currently... Employed	Unemployed and Looking for Work	Continuing Their Education	Satisfaction: % Rating Training as Definitely Worthwhile
3410	323204	NURSING UNIT CLERK	55	30.9%	88.2%	88.2%	94.1%	0.0%	0.0%	81.3%
3410	421501	NURSING AIDE	98	21.4%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	3.1%	85.7%
3413	342508	FOOD & BEVERAGE MGT	20	20.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	5.0%	75.0%
3413	342509	(LABEL MISSING) FOOD PROGRAM	4	50.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3413	342510	DINING ROOM & LOUNGE-BASIC	18	22.2%	100.0%	100.0%	50.0%	5.6%	5.6%	75.0%
3427	342402	TRAVEL AGENT	40	42.5%	68.8%	43.8%	81.3%	5.0%	2.3%	40.0%
3442	344203	COOKING CORE AND SHORT ORDER	64	7.8%	100.0%	75.0%	6.7%	1.6%	1.6%	75.0%
3442	344204	COOKING-INSTITUTIONAL & CAMP	45	2.2%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3442	344205	COOKING-BANQUET & A LA CARTE	73	21.9%	93.8%	81.3%	81.3%	1.4%	1.4%	76.9%
3443	344304	(LABEL MISSING) FOOD PRE PROGRAM	11	27.3%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	33.3%
3444	344403	BAKING & PASTRY	55	40.0%	83.3%	61.1%	72.6%	5.5%	1.8%	55.6%
3445	344210	RETAIL MEAT PROCESSING	40	17.5%	100.0%	66.7%	71.4%	5.0%	0.0%	66.7%
3462	346209	HAIRSTYLING TECHNICIAN	65	33.8%	85.7%	57.1%	75.0%	6.2%	1.5%	58.3%
3462	346213	ESTHETICS	10	30.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	N/A
3481	348101	BULDING SERVICE WORKER	110	25.5%	64.0%	44.0%	52.0%	7.3%	1.8%	78.9%
3481	348102	BULDING SERVICE WORKER SPECIAL NEEDS	6	16.7%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	N/A
3521	325101	COMPUTER PROGRAMMER	32	40.6%	92.3%	92.3%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	76.9%
4250	421401	PRACTICAL NURSING	54	35.2%	100.0%	66.7%	68.4%	0.0%	13.0%	83.3%
4250	421404	PRACTICAL NURSING - REFRESHER	17	35.3%	83.3%	83.5%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	75.0%
4260	421503	LONG-TERM CARE AIDE UPGRADE	43	23.3%	100.0%	100.0%	83.3%	0.0%	0.0%	85.7%
4260	426004	(LABEL MISSING) ADULT DAY CARE	78	11.5%	88.9%	88.9%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
4271	426002	ACTIVITY AIDE	3	33.3%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4271	426003	ADULT DAY CARE WORKER	8	12.5%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4280	428002	HOME SUPPORT AIDE UPGRADE	27	29.6%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	80.0%
4280	429001	CONTINUING CARE ATTENDANT	9	11.1%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 1

Career, Technical and Vocational Graduate Outcomes Indicators

1991 Graduate Outcomes Report - by Campus

Note: whenever the number of respondents was too small to be used for meaningful presentation in the table, "N/A" was used.

PDC	Program Code		Number Surveyed	Response Rate	Placement Indicators % of Job Seekers: Who Have Had a Training Related Job	Placement Indicators % of Job Seekers: Still in a Training Related Job	Current Activity % Who Is Currently...: Employed	Current Activity % Who Is Currently...: Unemployed and Looking for Work	Current Activity % Who Is Currently...: Continuing Their Education	Satisfaction % Rating: Training as Definitely Worthwhile
4321	424201	DENTAL ASSISTING	79	39.2%	93.3%	80.0%	83.3%	3.8%	2.5%	89.3%
4322	432301	DENTAL HYGIENE	19	47.4%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
4325	432501	DENTAL MECHANIC	6	50.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	N/A
5115	351401	COMPUTER GRAPHICS TECHNICIAN	10	30.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
5170	517101	JEWELLERY ART & DESIGN	14	14.3%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
City Centre Sub-total			**1832**	**27.9%**	**92.7%**	**81.2%**	**77.6%**	**3.0%**	**2.2%**	**75.9%**
Total, All Above Programs			**3367**	**28.6%**	**90.2%**	**77.4%**	**75.6%**	**2.7%**	**3.9%**	**74.2%**

Note: 1. The response rate shown in the table has been adjusted by not counting those respondents in programs not shown in the table. The unadjusted response rate is 32.7% which was reported in the beginning of this document (see page 2).

2. In cases where the number of respondents was so small that it was impossible to provide an unbiased indicator, "N/A" was used to fill in the cells.

3. The data shown in the table were obtained from the master data file of follow-up surveys kept at Simon Fraser University. This data file contains survey results of the last 10 years (1981 - 1990).

Survey Results by Program Area

Generally speaking, with the exception of graduates from business and office programs, the outcomes indicators from VCC 1989-1990 occupational graduates are better than those from the average of all B.C. colleges as reported by the Ministry last year. VCC 1989-1990 occupational graduates out-performed their counterparts in other B.C. colleges in several major areas.

Business and Office Programs

Business and office programs are one of the few areas in which outcomes indicators from VCC 1989-1990 graduates tend to be less satisfactory than those from all B.C. colleges last year. The percent of the 1989-1990 graduates from VCC business and office programs who had held training related jobs (88.7%) by the time of the survey is slightly smaller than that of the average 1988-1989 occupational graduates from business and office programs in all B.C. institutions (89.9%). A possible explanation may be that there were fewer jobs related to business or office due to the continued recession.

In terms of retaining training related employment, the 1989-1990 graduates from VCC office and business programs also tend to do less well than those from an average B.C. post-secondary educational institution in 1990 (75.3% vs. 80.9%). Again, the poor training related employment retaining rate may be due to, among other things, the declining economic situations in the last year.

The percent of overall employment rate of VCC 1988-1989 graduates from business and office programs (80.9%) is also smaller than that of the average 1988-1989 graduates from a B.C. college (84.6%). This relatively low overall employment rate suggests that employment opportunities in all fields in and around Vancouver are declining.

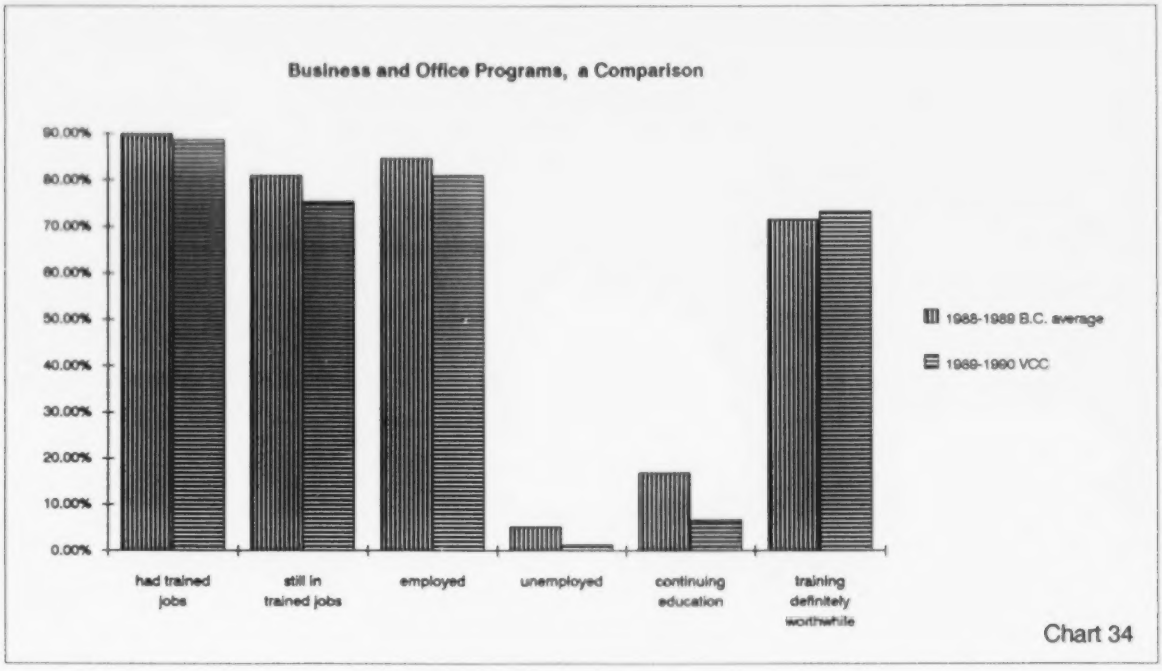

Chart 34

In respect to further education, fewer of the 1989-1990 graduates from VCC business and office programs (6.9%) were taking training or education after leaving school than the provincial average (16.3%). On the other hand, fewer 1989-1990 graduates from VCC business or office programs (3.3%) were unemployed and looking for work than those from all B.C. business and office programs in 1990.

Despite the comparatively low statistics in employment and employment retaining rates, more of the 1989-1990 graduates from VCC business and office programs considered their training definitely worthwhile (73.1%) than the 1988-1989 graduates from the same programs in all B.C. colleges 71.4%). This is a clear indication that instruction quality at the College is not a factor for the low employment rates. A comparison of these statistics from VCC 1989-1990 graduates with those of all B.C. 1988-1989 graduates is shown in Chart 34 on the previous page.

Health Related Programs

Graduates from VCC 1989-1990 health related programs out-performed their 1988-1989 provincial counterparts in all outcomes indicators except taking further education. Graduates from VCC 1989-1990 health related programs had a higher rate of obtaining training related jobs than did the 1988-1990 provincial average (96.8% vs. 96.4%). In terms of keeping training related employment, VCC 1989-1990 graduates did far better than the 1989-1989 provincial average (93.1% vs. 89.0%). VCC 1989-1990 graduates only fell short of the 1988-1989 provincial average in taking further education. Only 2.15 percent of VCC health related graduates took education at the time of the survey, as compared to 12.8 percent of the 1988-1989 provincial average graduates from health related programs. A possible explanation may be that VCC graduates from health related programs enjoyed better employment opportunities and therefore did not need to take more education for obtaining employment. Chart 35 demonstrates a comparison of these statistics.

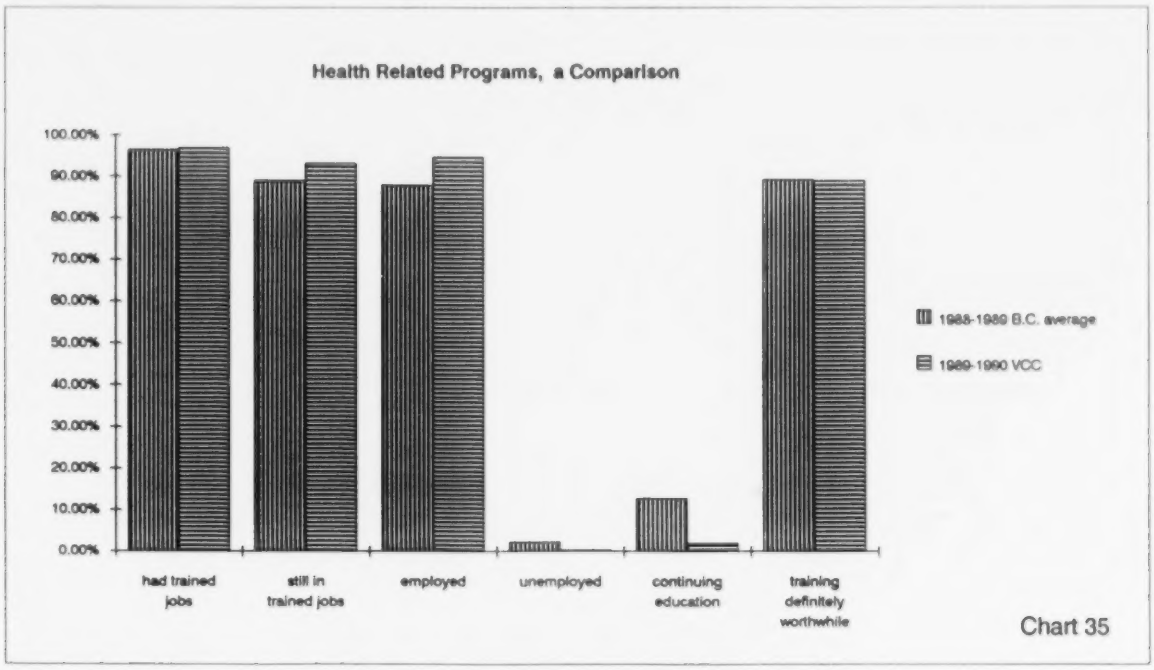

Chart 35

Industrial Programs

The percent of VCC 1989-1990 graduates from industrial programs who had or had had training related jobs at the time of the survey (90.5%) is higher than that of the average of all 1988-1989 B.C. college graduates from industrial programs (89.1%). This implies that VCC 1989-1990 graduates from industrial programs were better prepared than the average 1988-1989 provincial industrial graduate in terms of obtaining training related jobs.

When it comes to retaining training related jobs, VCC 1989-1990 industrial graduates, however, lagged behind the 1988-1989 provincial average industrial graduate (74.9% vs. 76.7%). VCC 1989-1990 industrial graduates also had a lower overall employment rate than did the 1988-1989 provincial average industrial graduate (70.2% vs. 80.3%). These statistics may reflect the fact that the economic recession worsened in the last year, making it even more difficult to find employment in industrial fields. Possibly also because of the adverse economic situations, fewer of VCC 1989-1990 industrial graduates furthered education than the 1988-1989 provincial average industrial graduates (2.2% vs. 16.3%).

In spite of the relatively low employment rate, proportionally more VCC 1989-1990 graduates still considered their training at the College as definitely worthwhile than did the 1988-1989 industrial graduates from all B.C. colleges (75.3% vs. 70.7%). A comparison of these and other statistics are displayed in Chart 36.

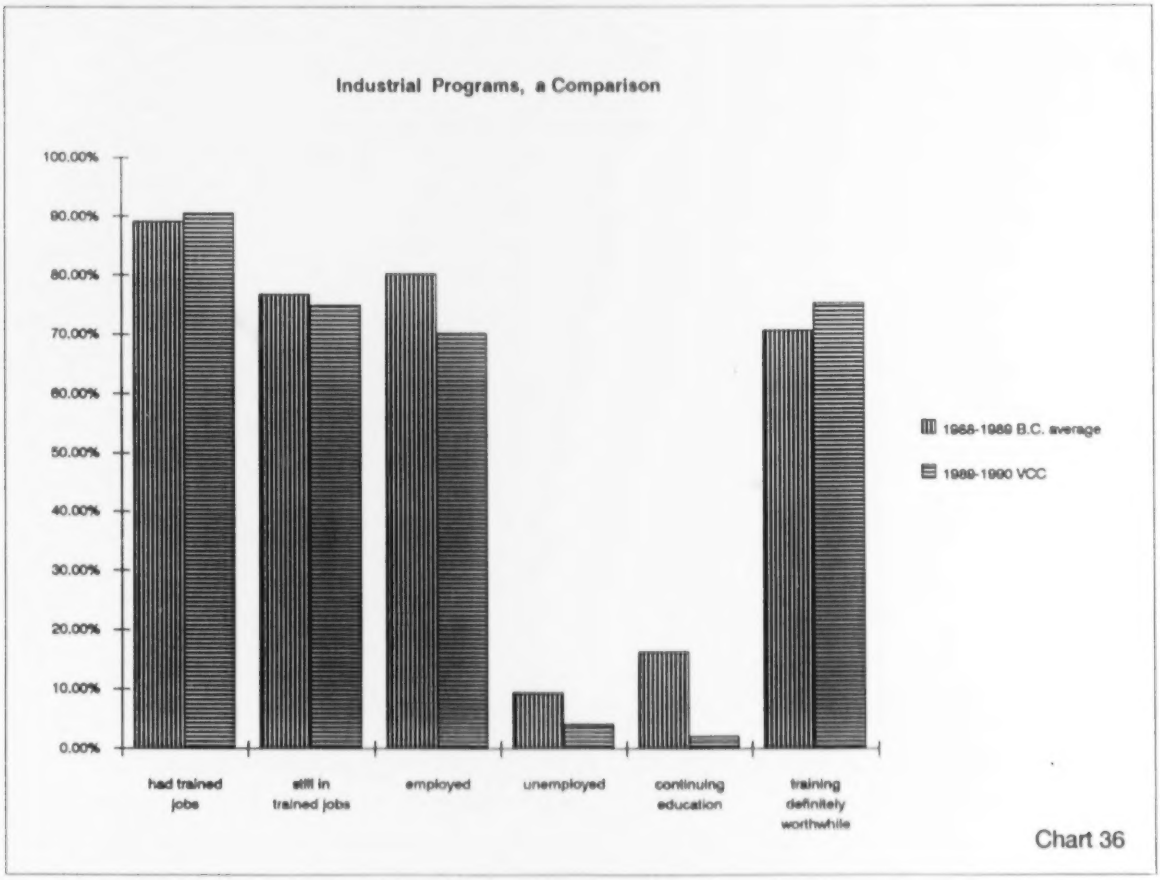

Chart 36

Legal, Social and Educational Programs

Generally speaking, proportionally more VCC 1989-1990 graduates from legal, social or educational programs tended to obtain training related work (91.2%) and kept them (74.6%) than did their provincial 1988-1989 counterparts (90.5% and 74.5%, respectively). Despite the higher training related employment rate, fewer VCC graduates tended to consider their training as definitely worthwhile than their 1988-1989 provincial counterparts (71.8% vs. 80.4%). These statistics are compared in Chart 37.

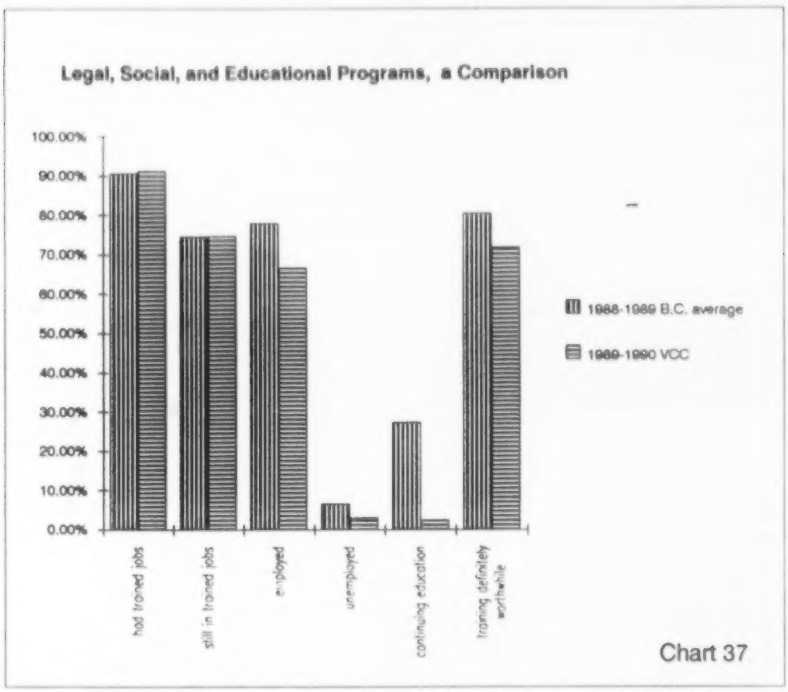

Chart 37

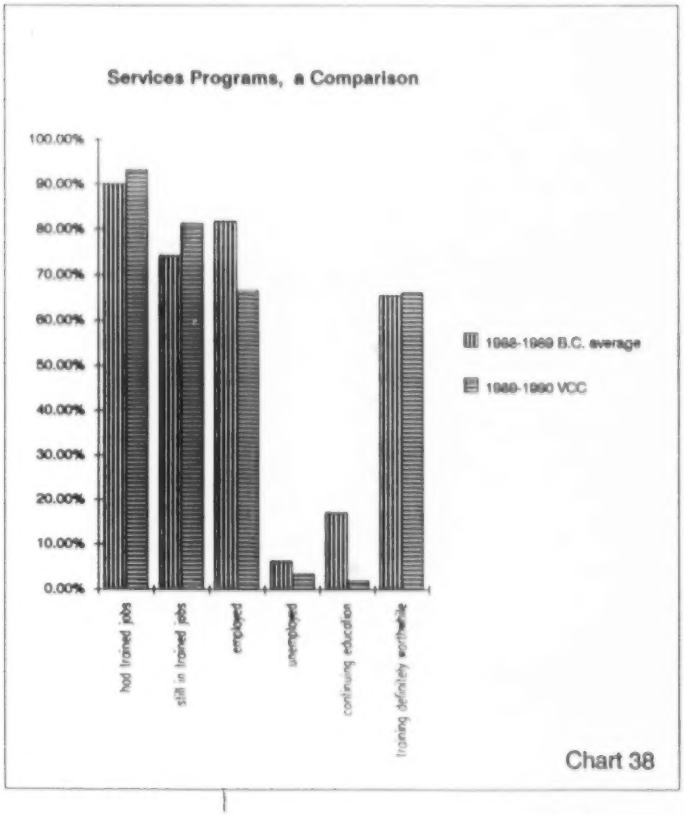

Chart 38

Services Programs

VCC 1989-1990 graduates from service-oriented programs outdid the 1988-1989 provincial average in obtaining training related employment. Given the fact that Vancouver, the largest metropolitan area in the province, is the geographical location of employment for most of VCC graduates, it is not surprising that as high as 93.07 percent of graduates from VCC service-oriented programs found training related jobs, as compared with the 90.0 percent of the 1988-1989 graduates from the same programs in all B.C. colleges. VCC 1989-1990 graduates from service programs also better retained their training related employment than did their 1988-1989 provincial counterparts (81.3% vs. 74.1%). An explanation may be that VCC service-oriented programs benefited from the rapid growth of the tourism industry which generated more job opportunities than any other industries during the

recession. With a higher employment rate, more VCC 1989-1990 graduates from services programs regarded their training as definitely worthwhile than did the 1988-1989 graduates from the same programs in all B.C. colleges. A comparison of these and other related placement indicators is shown in Chart 38 on the previous page.

Fine and Performing Arts Programs

VCC 1989-1990 graduates from fine and performing arts programs found more training related jobs (87.1%) and better retained these jobs (66.3%) than did the 1988-1989 graduates from the same programs in all B.C. colleges (85.0% and 60.0%, respectively). Consequently, more VCC fine and performing arts graduates considered their training definitely worthwhile (81.2%) than did the provincial average 1988-1989 graduates from the same programs (67.9%). These statistics are shown in Chart 39.

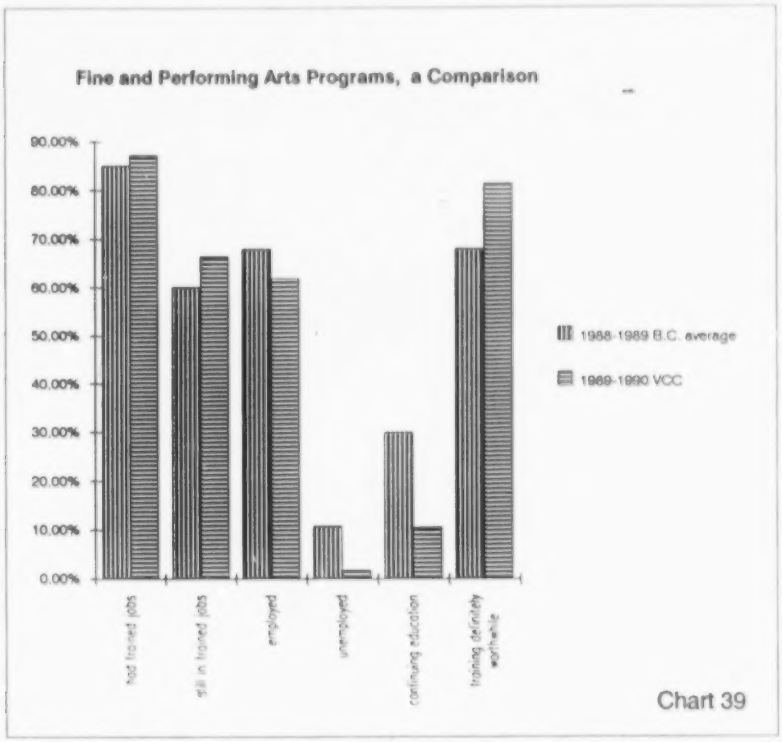

Chart 39

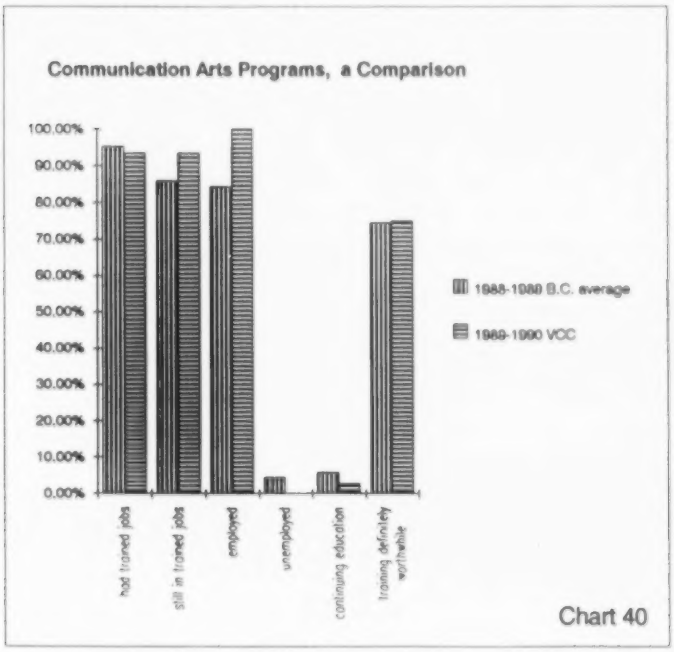

Chart 40

Communication Arts Programs

Although fewer VCC 1989-1990 communication arts graduates found training related employment (87.1%) than did the 1988-1989 graduates from all B.C. colleges (95.3%), VCC graduates outdid their provincial 1988-1989 counterparts in keeping their training related work (93.3% vs. 85.9%). In addition, more VCC 1989-1990 communication arts graduates considered their training as definitely worthwhile than did the provincial 1988-1989 average. Chart 40 shows these statistics. Detailed survey results by program areas are displayed in Table 2 on the following five pages.

Table 2

Career, Technical and Vocational Graduate Outcomes Indicators

1991 Graduate Outcomes Report - by Program Area

Note: Whenever the number of respondents was too small to produce a meaningful presentation of the data, "N/A" (not applicable) was used.

PDC	Program Code			Number Surveyed	Response Rate	Placement Indicators: % of Job Seekers — Who Have Had a Training Related Job	Placement Indicators: % of Job Seekers — Still in a Training Related Job	Current Activity: % Who is Currently... — Employed	Current Activity: % Who is Currently... — Unemployed and Looking for Work	Current Activity: % Who is Currently... — Continuing Their Education	Satisfaction: % Rating Training as Definitely Worthwhile
Business and Office											
3120	3120	LAN	ACCOUNTING (DIPLOMA)	21	61.9%	63.6%	54.5%	72.7%	9.5%	19.0%	58.3%
3120	23120	LAN	ACCOUNTING (CO-OP)	7	28.6%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	14.3%	100.0%
3130	3108	LAN	INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS	12	41.7%	50.0%	25.0%	60.0%	8.3%	16.7%	100.0%
3133	3132	LAN	SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	17	29.4%	100.0%	83.3%	100.0%	0.0%	11.8%	80.0%
3160	3161	LAN	MARKETING & SALES	17	52.9%	100.0%	75.0%	87.5%	5.9%	5.9%	57.1%
3170	3102	LAN	BUSINESS, FINANCE & INVESTMENT MGT	13	23.1%	100.0%	33.3%	66.7%	7.7%	0.0%	100.0%
3171	3153	LAN	REALTY APPRAISAL (DIPLOMA)	23	34.8%	71.4%	57.1%	50.0%	4.3%	8.7%	62.5%
3171	13153	LAN	REALTY APPRAISAL (CERT. EVENING)	32	31.3%	88.9%	88.9%	90.0%	3.1%	0.0%	100.0%
3190	4442	LAN	RECREATION FACILITIES MGT (DIP)	10	30.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	10.0%	50.0%
3210	318105	CC	WORD PROCESSING	34	26.5%	88.9%	88.9%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	77.8%
3210	321118	CC	BUSINESS ED PREPARATION	63	11.1%	100.0%	85.7%	10.9%	0.0%	1.6%	42.9%
3210	321120	CC	ACCOUNTING	76	25.0%	88.2%	64.7%	78.9%	3.9%	0.0%	70.6%
3210	321121	CC	SECRETARY	10	20.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
3210	322203	CC	LEGAL SECRETARY	52	28.8%	100.0%	71.4%	73.3%	5.8%	3.8%	66.7%
3231	323203	CC	DENTAL RECEPTIONIST	31	45.2%	85.7%	71.4%	71.4%	9.7%	3.2%	84.6%
3251	321201	CC	TRAFFIC, CUSTOMS & TRANSPORT. CLERK	20	40.0%	87.5%	87.5%	100.0%	0.0%	10.0%	42.9%
3253	321119	CC	MICRO COMPUTERS IN ACCOUNTING	31	25.8%	100.0%	87.5%	87.5%	3.2%	3.2%	57.1%
3410	323101	CC	MEDICAL OFFICE ASSIST	18	22.2%	66.7%	33.3%	66.7%	5.6%	0.0%	100.0%
3410	323204	CC	NURSING UNIT CLERK	55	30.9%	88.2%	88.2%	94.1%	0.0%	0.0%	81.3%
3427	342402	CC	TRAVEL AGENT	40	42.5%	68.8%	43.8%	81.3%	5.0%	2.3%	40.0%
3510	3140	LAN	COMPUTER INFORMATION SYS (DIPLOMA)	3	33.3%	N/A	N/A	100.0%	N/A	33.3%	N/A
3510	13140	LAN	DATA PROCESSING (CO-OP)	28	53.6%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	7.1%	73.3%
3515	3515	LAN	COMPUTER SYS TECHNOLOGIST	14	35.7%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	7.1%	60.0%
3521	325101	CC	COMPUTER PROGRAMMER	32	40.6%	92.3%	92.3%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	76.9%
Sub-Total				**659**	**34.0%**	**88.7%**	**75.3%**	**80.9%**	**3.1%**	**6.6%**	**73.1%**

Table 2

Career, Technical and Vocational Graduate Outcomes Indicators

1991 Graduate Outcomes Report - by Program Area

Note: Whenever the number of respondents was too small to produce a meaningful presentation of the data, "N/A" (not applicable) was used.

PDC	Program Code			Number Surveyed	Response Rate	Placement Indicators: % of Job Seekers — Who Have Had a Training Related Job	Placement Indicators: % of Job Seekers — Still in a Training Related Job	Current Activity: % Who is Currently... — Employed	Current Activity: % Who is Currently... — Unemployed and Looking for Work	Current Activity: % Who is Currently... — Continuing Their Education	Satisfaction: % Rating Training as Definitely Worthwhile
Communication											
3311	3311	LAN	JOURNALISM	16	31.3%	80.0%	80.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
3311	13311	LAN	JOURNALISM (CERT.)	21	19.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%
3330	3332	LAN	PROFESSIONAL PHOTOGRAPHY	12	50.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	8.3%	N/A
Sub-Total				**49**	**33.4%**	**93.3%**	**93.3%**	**100.0%**	**0.0%**	**2.8%**	**75.0%**
Fine and Performing Arts											
5111	5180	LAN	ART IN MERCHANDISING	26	38.5%	77.8%	55.6%	70.0%	3.8%	11.5%	60.0%
5121	5121	LAN	THREATRE ARTS	8	12.5%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
5124	512401	KEC	MUSIC	263	9.9%	63.2%	36.8%	7.4%	1.9%	2.7%	61.5%
5170	517101	CC	JEWELLRY ART & DESIGN	14	14.3%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
5510	5110	LAN	FINE ARTS	47	36.2%	81.8%	38.4%	53.3%	4.3%	23.4%	85.7%
5711	5190	LAN	ART & SCIENCE (COMMERCE)	20	25.0%	100.0%	66.7%	40.0%	0.0%	25.0%	80.0%
Sub-Total				**378**	**22.7%**	**87.1%**	**66.3%**	**61.8%**	**1.7%**	**10.4%**	**81.2%**
Health											
3233	421507	CC	MEDICAL LAB ASSIST	15	20.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
3410	421501	CC	NURSING AIDE	98	21.4%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	3.1%	85.7%
4210	4242	LAN	NURSING	70	31.4%	95.7%	97.5%	100.0%	0.0%	5.7%	91.3%
4250	421401	CC	PRACTICAL NURSING	54	35.2%	100.0%	66.7%	68.4%	0.0%	13.0%	83.3%
4250	421404	CC	PRACTICAL NURSING - REFRESHER	17	35.3%	83.3%	83.5%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	75.0%
4260	421503	CC	LONG-TERM CARE AIDE UPGRADE	43	23.3%	100.0%	100.0%	83.3%	0.0%	0.0%	85.7%
4260	426004	CC	(LABEL MISSING) ADULT DAY CARE	78	11.5%	88.9%	88.9%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
4271	426002	CC	ACTIVITY AIDE	3	33.3%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4271	426003	CC	ADULT DAY CARE WORKER	8	12.5%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4280	428002	CC	HOME SUPPORT AIDE UPGRADE	27	29.6%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	80.0%
4280	429001	CC	CONTINUING CARE ATTENDANT	9	11.1%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4321	424201	CC	DENTAL ASSISTING	79	39.2%	93.3%	80.0%	83.3%	3.8%	2.5%	89.3%

Table 2

Career, Technical and Vocational Graduate Outcomes Indicators

1991 Graduate Outcomes Report - by Program Area

Note: Whenever the number of respondents was too small to produce a meaningful presentation of the data, "N/A" (not applicable) was used.

PDC	Program Code			Number Surveyed	Response Rate	Placement Indicators: % of Job Seekers Who Have Had a Training Related Job	Placement Indicators: % of Job Seekers Still in a Training Related Job	Current Activity: % Who is Currently... Employed	Unemployed and Looking for Work	Continuing Their Education	Satisfaction: % Rating Training as Definitely Worthwhile
4322	432301	CC	DENTAL HYGIENE	19	47.4%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
4325	432501	CC	DENTAL MECH	6	50.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	N/A
4341	434101	KEC	PHARMACY TECH ASSIST	45	17.8%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	87.5%
Sub-Total				**571**	**27.9%**	**96.8%**	**93.1%**	**94.6%**	**0.3%**	**2.0%**	**88.9%**
Industrial											
2121	212121	CC	DRAFTING ARCHITECTURAL CIVIL STRUCTU	9	55.6%	80.0%	40.0%	60.0%	11.1%	11.1%	50.0%
2121	212122	CC	DRAFTING ARCHITECTURAL MECHANICAL CA	15	40.0%	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%	20.0%	0.0%	100.0%
2121	212123	CC	DRAFTING ARCHITECTURAL STEEL DETAILI	10	30.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
2121	212127	CC	CADD (AUTOCAD)	57	31.6%	75.0%	62.5%	77.8%	5.3%	7.0%	62.5%
2221	222001	CC	ELECTRONICS BASIC ELECT TECH	78	2.6%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2221	222104	CC	ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN TELECOM OPT	46	41.3%	100.0%	90.0%	86.4%	2.2%	0.0%	84.2%
2221	222105	CC	ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN COMSUMER OPT	18	33.3%	66.7%	66.7%	55.6%	5.6%	5.6%	50.0%
2221	223004	CC	ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN COMPUTER OPT	72	33.3%	91.7%	83.3%	70.0%	4.2%	1.4%	78.3%
2321	232101	KEC	AUTO COLLISION REPAIR TECH	42	28.6%	91.7%	66.7%	92.3%	0.0%	0.0%	36.4%
2321	232102	KEC	AUTO PAINTING	32	28.1%	87.5%	37.5%	33.3%	12.5%	0.0%	87.5%
2322	232202	KEC	AUTO MECHANICS (ENGINE)	33	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2322	232203	KEC	AUTO MECHANICS (TRANSMISSION)	29	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2322	232204	KEC	AUTO MECHANICS (BRAKES)	41	12.2%	75.0%	50.0%	11.5%	2.4%	2.4%	80.0%
2322	232205	KEC	AUTO MECHANICS (TUNE-UP)	37	13.5%	80.0%	80.0%	18.2%	2.7%	2.7%	80.0%
2322	232210	KEC	COMMERCIAL VEIHCLE INSPECTION	96	27.1%	100.0%	95.0%	95.5%	1.0%	1.0%	77.3%
2322	232301	KEC	DIESEL ENGINE	33	21.2%	100.0%	85.7%	87.5%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%
2332	255501	KEC	AUTO GLASS INSTALLER	9	22.2%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	N/A
3341	334101	CC	PRINTING PRODUCTION	43	30.2%	100.0%	90.9%	84.6%	0.0%	3.2%	76.9%
5115	351401	CC	COMPUTER GRAPHICS TECHNICIAN	10	30.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Sub-Total				**710**	**28.3%**	**90.5%**	**74.9%**	**70.2%**	**4.2%**	**2.2%**	**75.3%**

Table 2

Career, Technical and Vocational Graduate Outcomes Indicators

1991 Graduate Outcomes Report - by Program Area

Note: Whenever the number of respondents was too small to produce a meaningful presentation of the data, "N/A" (not applicable) was used.

PDC	Program Code			Number Surveyed	Response Rate	Placement Indicators: % of Job Seekers — Who Have Had a Training Related Job	Placement Indicators: % of Job Seekers — Still in a Training Related Job	Current Activity: % Who is Currently... — Employed	Current Activity: % Who is Currently... — Unemployed and Looking for Work	Current Activity: % Who is Currently... — Continuing Their Education	Satisfaction: % Rating Training as Definitely Worthwhile
Legal, Social and Educational											
4111	4111	LAN	CRIMINAL JUSTICE	13	23.1%	100.0%	100.0%	66.7%	7.7%	0.0%	100.0%
4141	4141	LAN	SOCIAL SERVICES WORKER	22	31.8%	100.0%	83.3%	85.7%	4.5%	0.0%	50.0%
4141	414101	KEC	F-T INSTITUTIONAL AIDE	47	29.8%	78.6%	78.6%	85.7%	4.3%	0.0%	66.7%
4141	414102	KEC	F-T ESL INSTITUTIONAL AIDE	31	19.4%	100.0%	66.7%	66.7%	6.5%	3.2%	66.7%
4160	4441	LAN	RECREATION LEADERSHIP (DIP)	24	37.5%	88.9%	88.9%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	80.0%
4362	441301	KEC	SIGN LANGUAGE	75	18.7%	100.0%	70.0%	33.3%	0.0%	6.7%	57.1%
4362	441302	KEC	SIGN LANGUAGE	41	19.5%	75.0%	75.0%	21.1%	4.9%	2.4%	80.0%
4362	441303	KEC	SIGN LANGUAGE	13	15.4%	100.0%	100.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
4362	441307	KEC	SIGN LANGUAGE INTERPRETER	47	12.8%	100.0%	66.7%	11.5%	2.1%	4.3%	66.7%
4362	441308	KEC	SIGN LANGUAGE INTERPRETER 400	15	46.7%	83.3%	66.7%	85.7%	0.0%	6.7%	57.1%
4362	441309	KEC	SIGN LANGUAGE 200	22	18.2%	100.0%	66.7%	66.7%	0.0%	4.5%	75.0%
4411	4411	LAN	EARLY CHILDHOOD ED	15	20.0%	66.7%	66.7%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%
4411	4414	LAN	EARLY CHILDHD ED POST BASIC CERT.	21	47.6%	100.0%	81.8%	81.8%	0.0%	4.8%	35.7%
4413	4413	LAN	SPECIAL ED ASSISTANT	24	29.2%	57.1%	57.1%	71.4%	8.3%	0.0%	85.7%
4430	4431	LAN	LIBRARY TECHNICIAN	21	28.6%	100.0%	50.0%	66.7%	4.8%	0.0%	83.3%
N/A	311901	CC	TRAIN THE TRAINER	12	16.7%	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%	8.3%	8.3%	100.0%
N/A	311902	CC	INSTRUCTOR TRAINING	9	22.2%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%
Sub-Total				**452**	**25.7%**	**91.2%**	**74.6%**	**66.6%**	**3.0%**	**2.4%**	**71.8%**
Services											
3413	342508	CC	FOOD & BEVERAGE MGT	20	20.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	5.0%	75.0%
3413	342509	CC	(LABEL MISSING) FOOD PROGRAM	4	50.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3413	342510	CC	DINING ROOM & LOUNGE-BASIC	18	22.2%	100.0%	100.0%	50.0%	5.6%	5.6%	75.0%
3441	3441	LAN	FOOD SERVICES TECH	27	37.0%	90.0%	90.0%	90.0%	0.0%	3.7%	66.7%
3442	344203	CC	COOKING CORE AND SHORT ORDER	64	7.8%	100.0%	75.0%	6.7%	1.6%	1.6%	75.0%
3442	344204	CC	COOKING-INSTITUTIONAL & CAMP	45	2.2%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3442	344205	CC	COOKING-BANQUET & A LA CARTE	73	21.9%	93.8%	81.3%	81.3%	1.4%	1.4%	76.9%

Table 2

Career, Technical and Vocational Graduate Outcomes Indicators

1991 Graduate Outcomes Report - by Program Area

Note: Whenever the number of respondents was too small to produce a meaningful presentation of the data, "N/A" (not applicable) was used.

PDC	Program Code			Number Surveyed	Response Rate	Placement Indicators: % of Job Seekers Who Have Had a Training Related Job	Placement Indicators: % of Job Seekers Still In a Training Related Job	Current Activity: % Who is Currently... Employed	Unemployed and Looking for Work	Continuing Their Education	Satisfaction: % Rating Training as Definitely Worthwhile
3443	344304	CC	(LABEL MISSING) FOOD PRE PROGRAM	11	27.3%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	33.3%
3444	344403	CC	BAKING & PASTRY	55	40.0%	83.3%	61.1%	72.6%	5.5%	1.8%	55.6%
3445	344210	CC	RETAIL MEAT PROCESSING	40	17.5%	100.0%	66.7%	71.4%	5.0%	0.0%	66.7%
3462	346209	CC	HAIRSTYLING TECHNICIAN	65	33.8%	85.7%	57.1%	75.0%	6.2%	1.5%	58.3%
3462	346213	CC	ESTHETICS	10	30.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	N/A
3481	348101	CC	BUILDING SERVICE WORKER	110	25.5%	64.0%	44.0%	52.0%	7.3%	1.8%	78.9%
3481	348102	CC	BUILDING SERVICE WORKER SPECIAL NEEDS	6	16.7%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	N/A
Sub-Total				**548**	**25.1%**	**93.1%**	**81.3%**	**66.6%**	**3.5%**	**1.9%**	**66.1%**
Total, All Above Programs				**3367**	**28.5%**	**90.2%**	**77.4%**	**75.6%**	**2.7%**	**3.9%**	**74.2%**

Note 1. The response rate shown in the table has been adjusted by not counting those respondents in programs not shown in the table. The unadjusted response rate is 32.7% which was reported in the beginning of this document (see page 2).

2. In cases where the number of respondents was so small that it was impossible to provide an unbiased indicator, "N/A" was used to fill in the cells.

3. The data shown in the table were obtained from the master data file of follow-up surveys kept at Simon Fraser University. This data file contains survey results of the last 10 years (1981 - 1990).

Conclusion

Based on the responses to the 1991 follow-up survey, most of the 1989-1990 graduates from the College's occupational programs were satisfied with their training or education received at VCC. They viewed their training as essential for finding employment and job performance. The positive responses imply that, generally speaking, the College's occupational programs have been successful in preparing students for entering the job market.

As the 1991 follow-up survey report from the Ministry was not available at the time when this document was being written, the comparison of VCC graduates and the provincial average graduates was based on the Ministry's 1990 report. The reader should be aware that some of the statistics used for the comparison in the Ministry's 1990 follow-up report might change this year.

Last but not the least, the statistics reported in this document were based on the respondents who were NOT randomly selected for the survey. As such, there might be significant differences in the 1989-1990 graduates between those who chose to respond to the survey and those who chose not to. Therefore, the reader should be aware of the limits of the results of the follow-up survey and the results of the analyses.

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OCT 25 1991